Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 192 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMER of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta
London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 69,76,745/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.
Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.
To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—
The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—
(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.
Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Make Your Money fight for you.

When the Bank opens for business to-day, just look in and ask how much you have to your credit or how much you can raise on your securities. Then give them an order to

BUY
WAR LOAN
This is Your Duty.
Do it for your credit's sake.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) Rajahs and Maharajas
(2) Ranis and Maharanis
(3) High Class Ladies and Gentlemen
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
Grand Unique advantages offered to the intending purchasers of 5½% War Loan Bonds.
GO TO
THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
if you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the
MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.
YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life *gratis* at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.
Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows :—
1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.
3. You pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.
5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is *considerably less* than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets a Bond worth Rs. 1,050 redeemable by the Government in September 1928, *without further instalments of any kind.*
7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. The Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged alike.
10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit your ownself, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.
For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the *India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd., 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
SALE OF 5 BALES LIEPMANN NO. 7 WHITE SHIRTING
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale room, the following.
By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of the party concerned
5 bales each 100 pieces white shirting Liepmann No. 7.
Ex. S. S. GLENDHUE.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th August, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION

MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street, Fort, opp. New Share Bazar.
SALE ON MONDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1918, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR LORRY, ELECTRIC LAMPS AND REQUISITES, RUBBER GOODS, ETC., BELONGING TO THE CEDAR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 461 of 1918.
Bhagwanlal Premji Worah ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Charles Dutt and others ..... Defendants.
Under instructions from Mr. Bhagwanlal Premji Worah and Mr. Charles Dutt ... Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Order made on the 1st day of August, 1918, in the said suit the undermentioned goods belonging to the Cedar Electrical and Engineering Co. will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, in the office of the said Cedar Electrical and Engineering Co., in Medows Street, opposite New Share Bazar on MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) 5,276 Pcs. Royal Ediswan M. F. Lamps 230 Volts, assorted candle power, about 300 lbs. D. C. C. Wire No. 19-20, 366 pieces carbon filament lamps, 87 pieces dry battery, 286 pieces Holland made ½ Watt lamps, 200 300 and 500 candle power, 230 volts and 110 volts, 9 coils Calendar cables sizes 3/20, and 7/20, and 7/18—2500 M. G. M., 80 pieces Japanese M. F. lamps, 33 lengths I. R. suction hose, 2 rolls weighing about 242 lbs. Asbestos wire woven cloth, sizes 1/8in. and 1/16in., 67 Reams brown packing papers, 10 cwts. asbestos Mill Board, 1 roll canvas delivery hose 2½in. Japanese, 28 boxes Bristol steel lacing, 31 pairs Morris patent instantaneous couplings, 1 hand fire extinguisher, 2 tons compressed asbestos jointing "Calmaine" sizes 1/8in., 1/16in., and 1/32in., 1 iron safe by Kanhialal and Sons, tables, chairs, cupboards, tools and implements, 1 motor car, "Vulcan" make, 1 motor lorry with platform body suitable for carrying purposes make "Orleans." These two motor cars can be seen at the Bombay Motor Car Co., Elphinstone Circle.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.
MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th August, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RACE TIPS—2 Winners and 6 Places, Rs. 20. Proportionate charges refunded for anything not materialized. Alternative share of earnings. LUCIFER ASTROLOGER and CLAIRVOYANT, Post Restante, Bombay. 1242

NOTICE—Please order Rainy Season and Cold Weather, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, imported or acclimatised, Plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, Lucknow. Catalogue post-free. 1235

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 experienced ENGINEERS. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to HUZUR OFFICE, Gondal, Kathiawar. 1177

WANTED—Teacher of Science. Liberal terms to the HEAD-MASTER, Nandod High School. 1197

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING and fast hand writer CLERKS for a Solicitors Firm. Articled Clerk LL.B. or Barrister Pleader preferred for former post. Apply Box No. 675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1137

WANTED—Two smart SHORTHAND-TYPISTS, well up in English. Pay and prospects according to qualifications. Apply Messrs. MULLA and MULLA, Solicitors, Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road. 1238

WANTED.—Smart man with practical knowledge of Ginning and Pressing Factories for post of HEAD CLERK in Bombay Office. Good salary paid to really competent man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1196

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH INSPECTOR with qualifications of Government Telegraph Master. Retired Government servant preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating pay required to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway, Gondal. 1243

WANTED—ANGLO-INDIAN or EURASIAN GIRL of smart appearance, with slight previous business experience preferred, to learn Optics and Sight Testing. Age, under 25, to assist English Oculist with good class clientele. Free training on easy lines, good salary and excellent prospects. Applications should be accompanied by photographs, which will be returned. Apply Box No. 688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1171

SITUATION WANTED.

25 years long experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer M.I.M.E., also experience of mill throughout, seeks better chance as Engineer in Local mill, present working as Chief Engineer. Apply Box No. 673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 651

WANTED.

WANTED—DECENT IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES for purchase. Apply Box No. 620, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 948

WANTED—Independent or as a sub-tenant OFFICE ROOM on ground floor or 1st storey in Hummum Street, Medows Street, Apollo Street, Bruce Lane or Tamarind Lane. Apply KARSANDAS GOCULDAS, 70, Apollo Street. 1240

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary, for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re. 1-8. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 610

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE.—DISINFECTING FLUID, Anchor Brand, in gallons and bulk. Apply DURANTE & PAUL, 15, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 1193

FOR SALE—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1206

FOR SALE—(LADIS) MACHINE POLISHED, Tandur and Navandgi (white); Madras (black) of sizes. Apply to MANAGER Marble Factory Company, 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 964

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A CHILD'S PONY, believed sound, very quiet with safety saddle and bridle complete Rs. 150, a bargain. Apply M. MORRIS, 1, Parvatee Villas, Poona. 1239

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

WANTED—A Trained Resident KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS with knowledge of Drawing and Needlework, up to Standard V. Salary according to qualifications with board, lodging and laundry. Applicants should state their religion, nationality and age.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, Bombay. 1234

WANTED.

WANTED—For employment at the BOMBAY WIRELESS STATION, a EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN MECHANIC. Good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 150, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the Undersigned.

G. A. HOPKINS,
Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering.
Bombay Division.
1236

WANTED.

WANTED.—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Barsi City Municipality. The pay is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 on approved service. Conveyance allowance is Rs. 15 p.m. Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications and previous experience of Municipal work. A graduate in Arts and in Engineering will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before 31st August, 1918.

G. K. TILAK,
President,
Barsi City Municipality.
Barsi, 2nd August, 1918. 1124

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Offices of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay Branch, will be REMOVED to BALLARD PIER ROAD on and after the 18th August, 1918, and all communications are to be addressed thereto from that date.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Manager.
5th August, 1918. 1140

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SUMATRA MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bombay, 12th August, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BOMONJI RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR and RATANJI RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of . . . . . land situate at Walkeshwar Road in Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,190 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under New Survey No. 7297 and bounded on the East by the remaining land of the said Messrs. B. R. Contractor and R. R. Contractor, on the West by the property of Dr. Patel, on the North by the property of the Dadiseth Charity Estate, and on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road, together with the dwelling houses and all out-houses and structures standing thereon and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2477 (8) . and Street No. 403 to 405.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1241

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI AHMED Bin MAUSUR ALKARE has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years leasehold land or ground of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, situate at Princess Street, on the Princess Street Estate, bearing Plot No. 97, which piece or parcel of land has been computed to contain a total area of six hundred and eleven (611) square yards or thereabouts in the City and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with all the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, buildings, structures and premises erected and standing thereon and which is bounded on the East by the Mangaldas Road, on the South partly by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and partly by Plot No. 98 of the said Estate leased to Eusufally Ebrahimji and Shamsoodin Mahomedally on the West partly by the property in the occupation of Vithaldas Meghji and partly by the Lohar Chawl Street and on the North by the said Lohar Chawl Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1797 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 878, 1020-1032 and Street Nos. 6, 120, 124, 126, 34, and 136.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
1245 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

NOTICE

The Sale advertised to-day of the Brass tubes, etc., by the order of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., has been CANCELLED.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,507 BAGS OF JAVA WHITE SUGAR, EX. S. S. "KRAKATAN."

Under instructions from Messrs. Dinshawji Bhikhaji Khan and Co., and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of Messrs. Dinshawji Bhikhaji Khan and Co., near the Musjid Bunder Station, the following:—

(1) On account and risk of Mr. Alladina Laduk of Khoja Gully:—
Ex. S. S. "Krakatan."
Framji, Bombay, M. E., Made in Java—502 bags of Java White Sugar.

(2) On account and risk of Thacker Mathuradas Bhawan of Khand Bazar:—
Ex. S. S. "Krakatan."
Framji, Bombay, R. T., Made in Java—1,005 bags of Java White Sugar.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Artistic Design Household Furniture, Handwoven Palace Design Oriental Amritsar Rich Carpet, Old China Jar, Treacher and Co.'s Complete Set of Spoons and Forks, for 12 Persons, Lawrence and Mayo's Binocular, etc., the Property of a Native Prince and a European Gentleman.

On FRIDAY, the 16th August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms (where the furniture has been removed for sale), No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, valuable latest artistic designed household furniture by Devji Canji and Ahmed Deoji, comprising dining table, dining chairs, Queen Mary pattern hand-painted gold and green venitian glass-drawing room folding screen, Louis pattern velvet lined mirror back artistic cabinet, chipendale pattern black, wood silk tapestry lined drawing room set, French cushioned fringe bordered silk tapestry and velvet lined luxurious Diman swing Chesterfield sofa, handwoven palace design Oriental Amritsar rich carpet size 12 by 12, old historical handwork gold painted China porcelain jar, solid season wood mahoganized Queen Anne pattern bevelled mirrored zoonda almyrah (in 3 pieces) with writing desk, Prince pattern solid wood mahoganized double cot with mattress, old historical pictures, pillars, English real porcelain gold handpainted dessert set, tea and coffee sets, rich platedware, Treacher and Co.'s complete set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, Lawrence and Mayo's binocular, rich ornaments, victoria handsewing machine, iron and brass double cot, chest of drawers, marble top dressing table, teapoys, carpenters' English machine, etc., etc.

The property of a Native Prince and a European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th August, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN CASES.

Under instructions from B. A. Yahya, Esq., the Receiver appointed on the 15th day of January, 1918, (in suit No. 1380 of 1917, Abdul Majid Abdul Aziz v. B. A. Yahya and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in the godown of the Akbbar Manufacturing and Press Co., Ltd., at Carnac Bunder:—

About 492 wooden single cases.
On account and at the risk of Haji Mahomed Amin.
About 1,741 wooden single cases.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHINGS ETC.

By order of the Officer-in-Charge Clothing Depot Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on Thursday the 15th day of August, 1918 at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at "D" Shed Grain Depot, Sewri.

A quantity of Woollen and Cotton Clothings, Blanket, cuttings, Jhools, ground sheets, brown paper, old gunnies etc, sheets, kit bags etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed by the evening of next day.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th August, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES COUNTRY WHITE DHOOTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Thucker Haridas Moolji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Keshavlal Oojamsy.

5 bales each 150 pairs country white dhooties No. Lamp Brand 8 to 10 yards.
2 bales each 150 pairs country white dhooties No. 8 Shake Hand 8 yards.
2 bales each 150 pairs country white dhooties No. 9 Shake Hand 9 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th August, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

AN EXCITING AND HIGHLY SENSATIONAL DRAMA IN FIVE PARTS:

WHEN A WOMAN HATES

AN ALL-BRITISH PRODUCTION.

Together with a Full Program.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY CO.

Presents the Inimitable

ALBERT MORROW

and his own Company, introducing

THE KOMEDY KABINET

A down-to-the-minute

SEANCE OF SPIRITUALISM

assisted by the Medium

MISS DORRIS LEE.

THE GREAT

GORDON FORBES

Ventriloquist and Sifflluer, assisted by

'NOSEY'—THE DRUMMER

(The Scotch Old Bill)

EDWARD LUPIN

And the

LIVING MARIONETTES

A stage upon a stage.

Humorous Songs, Funny Sayces, etc.

CH. MORRIS

IN SELECT SONGS AND DANCES.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15th

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Pathe Presents GLADYS HULETTE in a 5-part Astra Story of Small Town Newspaper life:

DOES YELLOW JOURNALISM PAY?

She burned the entire edition of the newspaper on which she worked; the editor raged, but the business manager rejoiced, for he knew that she had put paper "OVER THE HILL."

SEE CHARMING LITTLE

GLADYS HULETTE

in the delightful Pathe Gold Rooster play of newspaper life in a small city

"OVER THE HILL"

NEXT SATURDAY: Shakespeare's Classic Masterpiece

"ROMEO & JULIET"

Featuring: FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE

The Hidden Hand

A terrifying figure, he slinks through the story of

The Hidden Hand

the amazing mystery serial produced by

PATHE

His knowledge is fifty years in advance of the times. Science is his ally. Frightfulness is one of his weapons. Thrills? Yes! Action? Yes! Suspense? Yes! You will be held from the first to the last episode.

A Stellar Cast Featuring the Beautiful

DORIS KENYON

with SHELDON LEWIS of "Iron Claw" and "Exploits of Elaine" fame, ARLINE PRETTY and MAHLON HAMILTON

Written by Arthur B. Reeve, author of "Craig Kennedy" stories, and Chas. A. Logue.

TO-NIGHT

EXCLUSIVELY AT

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM., GIRGAUM

Presents The Universal "Butterfly" feature

The Secret Man

featuring Harry Carey and Little Elizabeth Janes directed by Francis Ford

showing how an escaped convict redeemed himself by sacrificing his chances for freedom to save a child's life

together with a two-part Comic SOAPSUDS & SIRENS and the latest number of

The Universal Screen Magazine.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.

To-Night Tues. & Wed. 13th & 14th Aug.

First time in Bombay

The Popular New York Success

"BOUGHT & PAID FOR"

A Comedy Drama by the author of "What Happened to Jones"

Thurs. 15th August

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

Friday 16th August

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

Sat. & Sun. 17th & 18th August

"FAIR & WARMER"

Sunday Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30

A NOTABLE EVENT!

MISS KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER

The leading lady of the

Frawley Comedy Company

will appear in

"THE CLOSING NET"

PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

This is the first occasion in the history of the stage in India that a prominent Dramatic [illegible] has appeared on the stage and the screen at the same theatre on the same day.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO:

TO-NIGHT

and following nights of the week at 9-30

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Great Play on the Social Evil:

"DAMAGED GOODS"

By Brieux—Member of the French Academy

A powerful sermon touching with urgency and good sense on the Hidden Disease. It is poignant and dramatic and its message is one of sympathy and of hope.

(FOR ADULTS ONLY.)

MATINEE SATURDAY the 17th at 5 p.m.

Walter Howard's Great Drama

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

NEXT PRODUCTION

Dickens' Masterpiece

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 15.

MATINEE:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 12.

POPULAR PICTURES.

TO-DAY AT 6-30

Last Performance of

The powerful Five-Reel Ivan Production

"TWO MEN & A WOMAN"

From the Story by William Humphries

Featuring the Famous Japanese Actress

COUNTESS YUKI YAMBURA.

ALSO A COMIC AND PATHE GAZETTE

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2. Boxes Rs. 2 per seat. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

Coral Island	..Rs. 3	Pope Joan	..Re.1-12
Mary Price	.. „ 5	Mary Stuart	.. „ 1- 4
Bronze Statue	.. „ 3	Macaire	.. „ 1- 0
Loves of Harem	.. „ 3	Necromancer	.. „ 0-12
Soldier's Wife	.. .. Rs. 1-4		
Mysteries of London	.. „ 8-0		
„ Old London	.. „ 2-4		

MITARANGA & CO., MADRAS

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We make a Specialty of
Dyeing & Cleaning
Ladies fine Garments and Gent's Suits.
FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co.
19-40. Meadows Street
FORT. BOMBAY.

BRILLIANT INK PILLS

The "Bengalee," says, "These inks are excellent in quality and can compare favourably with some of the best known foreign brands. The price is unusually cheap."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says, "These inks give a brilliant and lasting character to the writing."

Each Pill makes 1 inkpot of ink. Price—Bright Blue Black, As. 15 per gross (144 Pills); Diamond Blue Black, Rs. 1-8 per gross; Red ink, Re. 1-6 per gross; Green ink, Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRUBARTTY,
8 Tarak Chatterji's Lane. CALCUTTA.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—

"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."

LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS writes:—

"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

VISIT TO BOMBAY
INTERVIEW FREE.
Orient Hotel.
15th August—4 to 7 p.m.
16th August—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 to 8 p.m.
Please write for free interview, as several were unable to see me last time.

BOMBAY STUDENT CURED writes 20th July:—

"I am now quite well and fit and hope to join my College in Bombay next November."

ANOTHER DOCTOR marvels at my success. Letter 21st July:—

"He marvels at the improvement, which he had been watching very closely. He has strongly advised a continuation of your treatment."

BOMBAY LADY writes 24th July:—

"Her health is much better and no fever at all, and every day is improving."

This lady spent several months at Panchgani under Dr. Bilimoria, result fever very high, weight reduced, blood in sputum, condition almost "Hopeless."

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B A., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

JAPANESE. . . .
PILSENER BEER
REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER
Dai Nippon Brewery Company
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.
Sub-Agents:—
D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
P. C. SHROFF & SON.
M. P. BARIA & CO.
BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The western disturbance has disappeared. Rainfall has been somewhat more widespread in the area usually served by Bombay monsoon. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Konkan, and north Madras coast, and local in Assam, east United Provinces, Central India, east Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, and Madars Deccan. A few falls also occurred in east Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy four inches; Chittagong two; Cuttack and Gaya one; Bahraich, Benares, and Sutna half; Khushab one; Calicut three; Cuddapah and Waltair one.

Forecast:—An extension of rain in north-west of the Peninsula and decrease in Orissa and north Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th Aug. 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.824 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.8 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 "
Dew Point	76.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.809 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9 "
Minimum do. do.	78.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	270 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	1.42 "
do. do. year	29.01 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 12th Aug. 1918	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	12	m	2	25	11	12	m	7	18	8
			2	26	6			8	23	7
Tues.	13	m	2	25	5	13	m	8	19	6
			2	24	11			8	23	11
Wed.	14	m	3	24	10	14	m	8	57	20
			3	25	4			9	40	18
Thur	15	m	4	25	5	15	m	9	47	21
			3	24	8			10	35	18
Fri.	16	m	5	24	2	16	m	11	27	21
			4	23	2			11	58	18
Sat.	17	m	6	52	24	17		1	21	21
			6	28	11					
Sun.	18	m	6	24	25	18	m	1	7	18
			7	31	24			2	29	21

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
Aug. 12 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
" 13 (Tuesday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 14 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8m.
" 15 (Thursday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
" 16 (Friday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
" 17 (Saturday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
" 18 (Sunday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 6m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7th.	1h.	59.6m.	a.m.
First Quarter	15th.	4h.	46.4m.	a.m.
Full Moon	22nd.	10h.	32.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	29th	6h.	57.1m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 12th August, 1918, was 30.003 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .132 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th August 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. In the east and north Punjab humidity is largely below normal and temperature above the average, the excess in the maximum being considerable in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air continues very dry. Day temperature is considerably above the average and night temperature is also in moderate excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded except in lower Sind. Humidity continues below normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess throughout Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is above the average in Central India West, north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.21in. of rain and Chanda 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the south-east. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 0.32in. and Hyderabad 0.75in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is above the average in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been a general decrease in the rainfall on the west coast and the north of the Madras Presidency. Rain has fallen locally in Hyderabad and the south-east of the Central Provinces while a few showers are reported from north Malabar and the hills in south-west Rajputana.

Rainfall may increase in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 12th of August, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th Aug.)	97.1	85.2	78	..	..	..
Jask	95.6	83.3	87	..	..	—0.38
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.1	83.7	64	..	1.20	—2.40
Rawalpindi	99.4	78.3	53	..	4.26	—5.98
Lahore	104.8	8..1	52	..	2.15	—6.99
Hissar	105.1	83.1	47	..	0.48	—6.62
Ambala	105.9	83.1	39	..	2.51	—12.00
Delhi	104.6	86.2	51	..	2.17	—12.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.7	87.1	45	..	3.13	—11.57
Mainpuri	107.2	87.9	49	..	2.03	—11.74
Jhansi	99.5	78.6	51	..	7.57	—13.20
Cawnpore	104.0	76.9	44	..	5.25	—12.24
Allahabad	97.3	80.9	54	..	12.63	—7.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106.8	83.6	53	..	0	—1.82
Karachi	84.0	76.6	83	..	0.09	—4.72
Ajmer	98.8	77.4	72	..	1.85	—9.81
Jalgaon	98.3	78.2	64	..	2.47	—0.50
Kotah	100.6	83.6	44	..	6.46	—8.98
Mount Abu	77.0	62.8	99	0.25	6.46	—30.49
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.6	78.3	60	..	0.14	—9.93
Dwarka	85.7	77.4	82	..	0.19	—10.50
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	94.1	76.5	60	..	6.61	—11.89
Bhavnagar Para	95.2	78.8	82	..	5.06	—8.82
Surat	88.5	79.2	79	..	18.31	—15.41
Ahmedabad	95.4	75.6	72	..	3.14	—17.48
Deesa	96.0	76.0	69	..	3.83	—11.57
Neemuch	91.1	75.2	65	..	14.80	—3.00
Indore	89.7	71.8	89	..	8.66	—10.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.9	76.9	77	0.04	18.12	—14.95
Saugor	88.8	76.0	78	0.09	18.84	—9.19
Hoshangabad	89.6	70.0	77	..	18.24	—14.88
Khandwa	92.4	76.1	73	..	9.74	—6.71
Akola	94.0	73.5	69	..	7.84	—10.16
Amraoti	94.1	75.8	61	..	13.15	—8.42
Nagpur	90.4	75.8	71	..	21.84	—6.02
Chanda	91.5	76.2	76	0.18	27.25	—2.41
Raipur	90.2	76.3	83	0.21	46.49	+17.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	79.6	82	..	16.55	—23.15
Ratnagiri	84.1	77.1	78	0.01	34.56	—30.52
Marmugao	86.3	..	86	0.02	40.14	—30.74
Kurwar	84.9	76.4	91	..	48.17	—39.16
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.5	73.1	60	..	2.80	—7.93
Ahmednagar	90.6	69.3	72	..	2.41	—7.49
Poona	86.8	70.3	87	..	3.20	—12.03
Sholapur	86.4	72.0	87	..	3.92	—6.58
Hiljapur	94.2	69.6	78	0.02	1.18	—5.58
Belgaum	77.2	66.1	92	..	11.04	—19.48
Aurangabad	89.2	70.1	69	..	8.33	—10.91
Nizamabad (Indur).	91.2	72.7	76	0.32	12.04	—8.04
Hyderabad	87.0	69.4	77	0.75	7.58	—6.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.0	74.7	89	0.10	42.29	—42.52
Calicut	84.4	75.5	93	0.07	32.14	—41.45
Cochin	85.4	74.7	84	0.09	22.82	—38.14
Colombo	86.8	76.6	95	0.03	8.67	—6.74
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.1	77.0	76	..	8.22	—4.95
Bellary	93.2	74.6	65	..	0.59	—8.92
Cuddapah	89.3	77.7	71	..	6.69	—2.36
Madras	91.4	78.8	76	..	5.48	—4.05
Bangalore	79.1	66.2	91	0.02	4.78	—4.10
Coimbatore	89.2	71.0	74	..	0.24	—8.40
Trichinopoly	92.6	75.4	75	..	6.65	+8.01
Negapatam	91.9	78.6	80	..	8.69	—0.78

AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRES CO

The fortieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, was held yesterday, Sir S. B. Broacha presiding. The directors, in the course of their report for the year ending 31st December 1917, said:—

"The working of the year under Report has as appears from the annexed account, resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,04,954-5-0 which with the preceeding year's balance of Rs. 2,299-9-5 makes a total of Rs. 1,07,253-14-5. Were it not for the failure of cotton crop to the extent of two-thirds of the usual produce, owing to the unusual downpour of rain at the end of the season after the Crop had become ripe, in Central Provinces where most of the Factories of your Company are situated, your Company's profits might have been still more satisfactory. However, under the aforesaid circumstances the result shown by the Company's working is your Directors believe, eminently satisfactory. Your Directors propose to appropriate the sum of Rs. 1,07,253,-14-5 standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account as under:—

	Rs.	as.	P.
Payment of Dividend at Rs. 26-8-0 per share (Free of Income Tax)	79,500	0	0
Machinery Depreciation Fund ..	10,000	0	0
Building Depreciation Fund	10,000	0	0
Bombay Estate Sinking Fund ...	5,000	0	0
Balance to be carried forward to the next year's Account	2,753	14	5
Total	1,07,253	14	5

The report, and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account were approved and adopted. Mr. Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy and Mr. Ratonsee Moolji, who retired by rotation from the Board, were re-elected directors of the Company. Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. and Merwanji Hormusji Nicholson were re-appointed auditors for the current year. It was also resolved "that the best thanks of shareholders be given to Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co., secretaries and treasurers, and the directors, for conducting the Company's affairs so very satisfactorily." A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
Horlick's Malted Milk
is a food-drink and is made in a moment. In 3 sizes. Of all Stores and Bazaars.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Aug. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	..	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	..
" " to Continent	..	..	..
Futures at New York Oct.	..	..	29.13
" " Jan.	..	..	28.74
" " Mar.	..	..	28.05
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	32.05
" Orleans	..	..	24.75
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	..	28.07
" " Jan.	..	..	27.6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 12.

The nominal rate this morning for Fine Broach September was Rs. 955. The Marwadi bazaar opened firmer at Rs. 968, with some enquiry by Japanese export houses and the price advanced to Rs. 973. Later on it declined to Rs. 966 but recovered to Rs. 970, and remained at about Rs. 968/70 for some time. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 972, and further fluctuations occurred, closing quotations being as under.

For ready cotton there was a fair enquiry but holders are not keen to part with their stocks.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	Sept.	..	Rs.	966
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	..	"	900
" M. G. Coompta	"	..	"	955
" " Westerns	"	..	"	900

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 12TH AUGUST 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	720	675	620	Ready.
Sawginned Dharwar	..	..	..	845	"
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	880	"
M.G. Coompta	..	..	..	920	"
M.G. Bagalkot	..	..	..	875	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgaro	..	..	875	..	"
M.G. Anjar	..	..	905	..	"
M.G. Mundra	..	..	910	..	"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan	..	..	..	875	"
Laktar Ginned	..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Athni Miraj	..	..	..	910	"
M.G. Broach	880	865	850	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 10th Aug. 1918.

Cotton	5 470 bales.
Wheat	13 956 cwts.
Linseed	16,379 "
Rape, &c	17 "
Gingelly seed	235 "
Poppyseed	139 "
Groundnuts	457 "
Castorseed	11,223 "
Rice	11,156 "
Myrabolams	1,087 "
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	2,103 "
Jowar	Nil
Value	Nil
Barley	100 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 12th, 1918.—6-0 p.m.

	Basis Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi Fine	0 0 0	3 12 0
" " Cawnpore Fine	0 0 0	3 12 0
" Karachi Bangle	0 0 0	3 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	3 2 0	3 8 0
" " Cawnpore	3 0 0	3 6 0
" " Yellow Cawnpore	3 0 0	3 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	3 5 0	3 10 0
" Thin	3 14 0	3 3 0
Coolseed, White 85-15	0 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 75-25	0 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 50-50	2 0 0	.. ..
" Black	0 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	1 0 0	1 6 0
Groundnuts	0 0 0	.. ..
Mowrasseed	0 0 0	.. ..
Nigerseed	4 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	1 5 0	1 8 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Linseed Sept.	1 0 6	
Linseed May	1 1 3	
Wheat April-May	0 1 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	0 4 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, Aug. 12th, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p.
Davidis No. 10	1—8—3
Shapurji No. 16	1—8—6
Simplex No. 16	1—8—0
Reward No. 10	1—7—1
Light House No. 6	1—2—12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12th, 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
" Demand	1 6 1
Dgs. Acceptance 4 m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	27½
Hongkong	327½
Shanghai	147
Japan	154½
Singapore	

Market Steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 10th Aug. 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	30,51,821	
" Deposits at Branches	59,10,719	
		1,49,62,540
Other Deposits		26,06,58,738
Post Bills		5,066
Sundries		16,31,730
	Rs.	31,73,58,064

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	6,06,55,241
Other authorised Securities	19,67,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,48,86,324
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	9,17,83,999
Bills Discounted and Purchased	99,61,655
Dead Stock	5,97,294
Stamps	5,956
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	5,71,364
Sundries	16,78,644
Cash	12,48,48,158
Rs.	31,73,58,064

THREE CONVICTIONS IN ONE DAY.

FIVE ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Mir Ahmed Ali charged Pandurang Yesu (25), Babu Ramji (21) and three others with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Ahmed Ali and his men and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

Mr. Ahmed Ali deposed that he was an inspector of police, Worli section. On August 1, at about 7-15 p.m., he received certain information about a disturbance, in consequence of which he accompanied, by two police sepoys and the informant proceeded in a hack victoria to middle Pakhadi, Worli. When they came near the house of one Narhari, Dadoba, witness saw ten or twelve men on the road with lathis in their hands. The men ordered the driver of the victoria to stop the gharry which he did. Witness was in plain clothes and so were his men. Witness neared the crowd. Some men ran away, but the first accused, who was armed with an iron pipe, rushed at witness and hit him on the chest and struggled with him. The policemen then secured the accused, who then sat down and bit one of the sepoy's thumb. The first accused cried out to his companions, who began to throw stones at the police. The last three accused threw stones. Witness ran towards the crowd and the other men bolted. While witness was taking the first accused to the police station, on the road the second accused jumped out of an *otla*, armed with a bamboo, and rushed on them, but he was caught.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate convicted the first four accused and discharged the fifth for want of satisfactory evidence. The first accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, the second accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the third and the fourth accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment each. The Magistrate further directed all the four accused to execute bonds for keeping the peace for one year in the sum of Rs. 100 each.

SENTENCED FOR TRESPASS AND THEFT.

Pandurang Yesu and Babu Ramji, the first two accused in the above case were then charged with committing house trespass and theft in a building on 1st August after preparation for hurt, and with aiding and abetting each other. Both the accused pleaded guilty. In delivering his decision the Magistrate said this case explained the doings of the two accused; the gang to which they belonged, and which was headed by one Narhari of Worli. There was a rival gang at Worli which was headed by one Baburao. On the 1st of August the Magistrate convicted two men of Baburao's gang for acts of violence against Narhari's men. Four persons were then on their trial. The Magistrate acquitted two and this acquittal enraged the men of Narhari's gang and they started a reign of terror at Worli that day in the evening after the parties had reached Worli. The two accused in the present case, the Magistrate continued, chased a villager, the witness Ladu Vishram, who through fear ran into his room and fastened the door. The accused pushed open th door. The first accused was armed with an iron pipe and the second accused with a stick. Ladu ran up the loft in his room and the first accused smashed his earthen pots and both the accused continued to abuse him and challenged him to come down. Eventually, the second accused took two dhotars from the room and both the accused went away. The police on hearing of the terror which the accused and their gang had started, came on the scene and the accused assaulted them also. On the evidence and their own plea, the Magistrate convicted the accused, sentencing the first to one month's rigorous and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

6 MONTHS EACH FOR HOOLIGANISM.

The same two accused were then further charged. The accused pleaded guilty. In the course of his finding the Magistrate said this was the third case of hooliganism against the two accused. On the 1st of August in the circumstances mentioned above the accused started a reign of terror and one of their victims was Ghela Hansraj, a grain dealer. The accused, respectively armed with an iron pipe and a bamboo, rushed into Ghela's shop. The second accused assaulted Ghela with the stick. Ghela entreated the accused to leave the shop. The accused ultimately left the shop and they and their companions assaulted the police who, hearing of the disturbance, had come on the scene. Before invading the shop of Ghela, the second accused with the men of his mob, had gone to the liquor shop of witness Gangaram Ramji. There he drank liquor and when Gangaram asked him for the money, he raised his stick at Gangaram. In conclusion the Magistrate said, the behaviour of the accused and the men of their gang, which had come to his notice in the three cases which he (the Magistrate) had heard, required that the accused should be dealt with fairly severely. On the evidence and the plea of the accused, the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The sentence in each case to be consecutive.

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Sensteional Review by the Press in France
LE TEMPS.
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L'AUTORITE.
The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anæmia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.
LE FIGARO.
To make gold, and find out the secret of everlasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.
Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.
LE MOT D'ORDRE.
Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anæmia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.
LE SOLEIL.
For all affections bearing relation to exhaustion of the organic system, such as anæmia, chlorosis and nervous disease derived therefrom, the highest medical authorities recommend the ELIXIR GODINEAU.
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The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-metaled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.
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The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigour every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of. All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.
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POTATO CROPS.

NEW WORKS AND EXHIBITION OPENED AT POONA.

The opening ceremony of the Union Agency's Potato Works and the Exhibition of Potato, Seeds and Manures at Poona on the 8th of August was done by the Hon. Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency. The Potato Works are the first of their kind in India and the conception of this Exhibition is also novel in this country. Among those who were present at the Opening Ceremony were the Hon. Mr. Seddon, Commissioner, C.D., Mr. Bell, Chief Conservator of Forests, Dr. Mann and other professors of the Agricultural College, Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole, Mr. Gonehalli, Asst. Registrar of the Cooperative Credit Societies, Mr. Gammie, Imperial Cotton Specialist, and students of the Poona Agricultural College and the Loni Vernacular Agricultural School. Over 200 Potato growers from about 40 villages in the Poona District also attended the function.

The Hon. Mr. Keatinge in the course of his presidential address said in the first place it must be clear to everyone what a vast concentration of effort is necessary in order to tackle the vital problems of a single crop grown in a single small tract. Even taking the skilled agricultural practice of the cultivators for granted, their well-tilled and carefully levelled fields, their energy and industry in the irrigation and treatment of the crop, there still remain a large number of complex problems for the chemist, mycologist and entomologist to solve before the crop can be grown and marketed with success. This indicates one of the main difficulties of the Agricultural Department. Our staff is usually spread so thinly over a large area that we cannot find the men for adequate concentration on a single problem or on a single locality, and I cordially welcome this co-operation with the Union Agency, so that by pooling our staff and our funds we are able to effect the concentration of work which is requisite to give us good chances of success.

LANDMARK IN AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

But there is another consideration which makes me regard this ceremony and what it stands for as a real landmark in agricultural progress, a milestone so to speak, on the course of the development of this Department. When the Agricultural Department breaks new ground in any tract and after experiment advises cultivators to use a new kind of implement, manure and seed, the first thing it has to do is to arrange to provide the implements, manures and seeds, the use of which it recommends. This is quite natural in the first instance; but the trouble is that we have to go on providing them, and to multiply our stations and depots for the purpose. Now it is clear that this process cannot be pushed indefinitely. The Agricultural Department cannot hope to act as seedsmen, and declare dealers in implements and manures to the cultivators of the whole Presidency. Such a work would be beyond our power; and in the past a very considerable part of our time and energy has been taken up in doing this quasi-commercial work. This work has not been wasted; it is pioneer work, and its use is to prepare the way for further development. This development has now come in the form in which it can most be effective, that is to say in the form of a commercial company which is prepared to take up the work of retailing to cultivators agricultural requisites on a commercial basis. I think that the fact that there is now an effective demand for the requisites of scientific agriculture and sufficient to bring a commercial company into the field to supply them is evidence that the propaganda of the Agricultural Department has not been carried on in vain, and I have no doubt that the operations of the Union Agency will relieve this Department of much of its quasi-commercial work and thus liberate its energies for research and further propaganda in tracts as yet untouched. Nor does the work of the Union Agency end there, for the research work which they are carrying on with the help of their agricultural graduates whom they have engaged, is a good indication of the progressive spirit in which they are working. It is in this way that large businessmen of the kind have built up in other countries, profitable alike to the proprietors and to the agricultural public, and it is by such methods, I have no doubt, that success will be achieved in this country. I am glad to be able to say that it is not only in the potato investigation work that this Department has been able to co-operate with the work of the Union Agency, but that Government has just provided funds to pay the salary of a chemist to assist the firm for a period with their manure business. This, I think, is evidence that Government is prepared to help those who help themselves.

Concluding Mr. Keatinge said Mr. Modak is the head of the Union Agency. He is a man of energy and resource, who not only takes broad views but who spares neither money nor labour to carry them into effect. I have often met him, not only in his office in Bombay, but travelling actively in out-of-the-way parts of the Presidency, studying the conditions of the crops and the markets from the point of view of his business. I wish every success to the business, from which the agricultural public cannot fail to profit, and in the prosperity of which the Agricultural Department will always take a pride.

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CHURCH PARADE ON WAR INTERCESSION DAY.

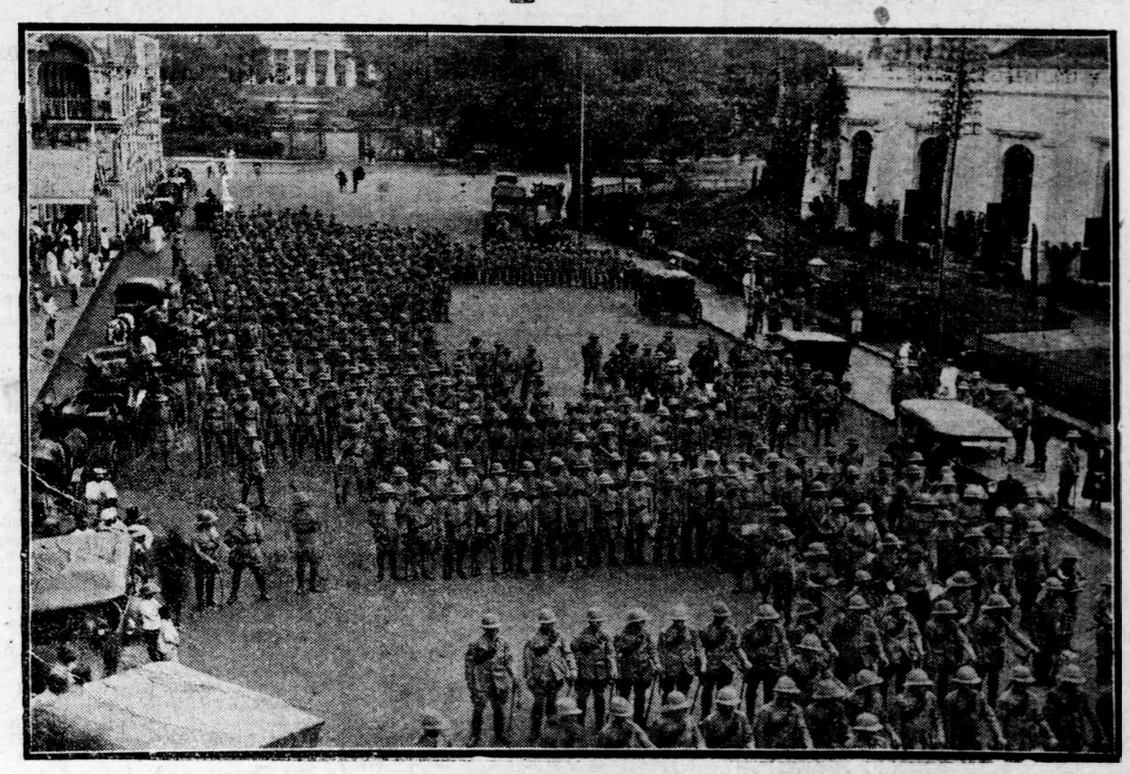

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

On the 4th of August at the Cathedral, the Bombay Light Horse, the Bombay Rifles, the Scottish and the Bombay Garrison Artillery of the Indian Defence Force held a parade.

GUJARAT NOTES.

THE AUCTION SYSTEM.

(From a Correspondent.)

August 10.

The licenses issued by the auction systems to toddy-vendors in the Surat District have resulted in advancing the receipts from Rs. 1,76,340 in 1916-17, Rs. 1,95,005 in 1917-18 to Rs. 2,80,965 in 1918-19. The abnormal rise in the price of foreign liquors and the abolition of six liquor shops in Ahmedabad have been agitating the minds of the Parsi merchants who have sent a petition to the Government of Bombay to be so pleased as to restore the old system which was discontinued to check abuses. The remedy has, however, proved worse than the disease, as, when the licenses were issued under the new system on March 9th as many as fifteen out of eighteen liquor shops came under the control of a syndicate. It is pointed out that the Government has lost about forty thousand rupees during the last three months.

A Case of Child Murder.

The District Judge of Broach has just sentenced to transportation for life a Koli widow who strangled her new born baby to death to screen herself from the social ostracism. In 1916 Lord Willingdon commuted a sentence from *eight to two* years' rigorous imprisonment in the case of a young widow named, Chandrawa, while in 1918 he commuted the sentence for transportation of life into one of rigorous imprisonment for one year in the case of a girl widow, named Ganga. It is hoped that the Koli widow, Kanku, will be similarly dealt with.

Postal Employees' Appeal for Increment.

The employees drawing Rs. 100 or less per mensem and serving in the Head Post Office, Ahmedabad, have sent a telegraphic message to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs with a prayer for a revision of their graded salaries in the light of the phenomenal rise in the prices of the necessaries of life. They hope that the war allowance should not be less than 50 per cent. as their present salaries and their present war allowance are barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. Even the mill-hands and other wages earners have received a substantial increment. The petitioners, therefore, pray that an early compliance should be forthcoming.

High Prices in Navsari.

Prices are ruling high in Navsari and standardization is a crying need of the moment. Thus the price of fish has risen from 2 to 3 annas per pound in 1917 to 8 to 9 annas at present, the reason being they are exported to Bombay where they sell at the rate of sixteen rupees per maund. It is not easy to imagine why such decaying fish are allowed to pass muster in the first city in India. In Billimora, the public have determined not to give more than two to three annas per pound of fish. Cannot the public of Navsari do likewise? Even eggs have trebled in price, while the vegetables, whether locally grown or imported from outside, have quadrupled in price.

Local Self-Government Conference.

The Second Local Self-government Conference will, as was decided when the first Conference met in Poona, hold its sittings in Ahmedabad on the 7th and 8th of September. Sir Dinshah Wacha was requested to preside over its deliberations but has declined to accept the invitation—it is not known why. The names of the Hon. Principal Paranjpye and Mr. R. P. Karandikar are suggested as the next best candidates for the honour. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, B.A., LL.B., has consented to be the chairman of the reception committee.

Talatis Remain Firm.

At the seventh conference held at Nadiad on July 30th the talatis of the Northern Division reiterated their abounding faith in the justice of their cause and their determination to continue on strike unless their demands were granted *in toto*. They want a *permanent* increase in their salaries and not a temporary war allowance.

PEOPLES AND AMRITSAR BANKS OFFICE.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS' RESIGNATION AND JUSTICE BROADWAY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

It will be remembered that the offices of the Peoples Bank of India, Limited, and the Amritsar Bank, Limited, in liquidation, closed on Monday, the 5th of August, under extraordinary circumstances, a petition being filed by the Hon. Mr. Shafi, on behalf of the liquidators, accompanied with the keys of the offices, safes, records, boxes and cases, to the Liquidation Judge, Mr. Justice Broadway, which the Hon. Judge declined to accept and that from the same evening the police commenced watch and ward of the offices of the Banks. Since then the following petition has been filed by Mr. Harkishen Lal in the Court of the Liquidation Judge, on which the following order has been passed by Mr. Justice Broadway, the Liquidation Judge:—

1. The undersigned understands that the Official Liquidators of the Peoples Bank of India and the Amritsar Bank, have closed their office and the Court has not yet appointed a substitute for them.

2. That the holders of the dividend warrants are in difficulty and doubt as to the encashment of the same.

3. That the undersigned can manage cash funds not exceeding a lakh and a half of rupees for payment to the Official Liquidators which sum if the Court permits may be utilised in payment of these dividend warrants which people present in person, thus to avoid people's difficulties until the office of the Official Liquidators re-opens.

4. That dividends thus discharged will form part of the major assets and be credited to his account with the Official Liquidators of the Peoples and Amritsar Banks.

JUSTICE BROADWAY'S ORDER.

Lala Harkishen Lal through Mr. Raghunath Sahai has put in a petition in which he points the Official Liquidators of the Peoples and Amritsar Banks have closed their office and the holders of dividend warrants are in difficulty not knowing whether or when they will be paid. That he will be able to raise 1½ lakhs cash with which he is prepared to meet the dividend warrants to that extent asking that such dividend warrants be then treated as credited to his account.

It is impossible for me to give any definite direction in this matter. The position explained in this application emphasises the serious nature of the action of the liquidators of these two banks in closing their office in direct defiance of the orders of this Court.

A copy of this order will be sent to the Official Liquidators for information and as a further warning that any loss occasioned by their action will result in their having to make it good.

MADRAS HOTEL TRAGEDY.

DR. SAPRU'S LETTER TO PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

In connection with the recent Madras hotel tragedy it appears Mr. Kearley wrote to Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru of Allahabad from Rissalpur last month and desired to take his legal opinion regarding a matter seriously affecting him. Opinion was sent at the address given, but the letter was returned by the post office as Mr. Kearley could not be found. Dr. Sapru writes to the press saying if any administrator, heir, or executor of the deceased communicates with him he may then know something about the circumstances which Dr. Sapru presumes drove Mr. Kearley to take the unfortunate step he is reported to have taken.

SPECIAL U. P. CONFERENCE.

REFORMS "HALTING AND HEDGED BY CHECKS AND COUTER-CHECKS."

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 11.

A special session of the U. P. Provincial Conference was held here to-day, about 150 delegates attending, to consider the Reform Scheme.

Dr. Odedhar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address welcoming the delegates, said the Scheme did not give them as much as they had expected. They had expected good gold and they were offered gold of inferior quality. The Scheme did not in his opinion go far enough and did not meet the requirements of the country. If they accepted the Scheme in its present form, it would be disastrous in the interests of the country.

The President, Mr. Preonath Bannerji, in the course of a lengthy address, said:—"Steps advocated in the report towards responsible government were extremely few and halting, hedged in by checks and counter-checks at each and every step. One failed to find in the report any promise that Government of India would ever be responsible to the people. In the provinces the question of responsible government was vague and unreal." The speaker then reviewed the Reform proposals at some length and continued: "No control over Government of India is given to the people and there is no prospect of anything like its being given in the near future. The proposed creation of the Council of State as an annexe of the Second Chamber is highly undesirable, if not mischievous. It is really meant to be a sort of a mere machine of the Government of India to control and supersede the Legislative Council containing an elected majority. Then the proposed creation of the Privy Council in India will be superfluity, unless it is meant to be a human *pinjrapole*. In the provincial governments there is no doubt whatever that some advance is proposed towards some form of responsible government, but unless checks and counter-checks and threat of dissolution by the Governor-in-Council be removed, popular control will not be real, but only apparent."

The President then discussed the question of fiscal reform and proposals regarding the industrial education and concluded his remarks by appealing to his countrymen not to quarrel among themselves at this critical time, but to close their ranks and with one voice ask what they thought was necessary for a full and proper development of their Motherland.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were then passed expressing loyalty to the Throne, reaffirming the Congress resolutions on Self-Government of 1916 and 1917, declaring that nothing less than Self-Government within the Empire would satisfy Indian people, suggesting various modifications in the Scheme principally on the lines of the resolutions passed in Mtdras. With regard to Public Services, the Conference resolved by majority that examinations for recruitment of all public services should be held only in India. A resolution urging deputations of the Congress, the Moslem League and the Home Rule League to England was also passed.

BURMA UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a large committee to investigate the report on the steps to be taken regarding the starting of the Burma University. The committee includes representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, also of the Educational Service.

The "Pioneer" understands the question of the state of mail service to Kashmir has had the attention of the Postmaster-General, Punjab, for some time past and the postal department is doing its best to improve matters.

HIGH COURT.

LOVE PHILTRE.

"VERY UNSOCIAL" CRIME.

The King-Emperor v. Bai Doli.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Hayward*).

This was a reference submitted to the High Court by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, as he disagreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury. The jury found the accused Bai Doli not guilty of murdering her husband Kodar, while the Sessions Judge was of opinion that she was guilty.

The Sessions Judge in his reference observed: "The circumstantial evidence against the accused seems to me true and conclusive and this opinion is strengthened by her confession though retracted and her statement before the committing Magistrate and before me. I have myself no hesitation in saying that had I tried her with the help of assessors I should have convicted her. I object to disagree with a jury where the case is at all doubtful even though I feel that myself should have convicted, but this is far beyond that. The crime also is cruel, premeditated and very unsocial, and if committed should be punished, in case of a conviction, had it been for me to settle finally the fate of Doli, I should have been inclined to sentence her to transportation and not to death on the grounds of her age, sex and probable influence of the lover."

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused Bai Doli aged 18, by caste Dhed, did not wish to live with her husband who had to take very strong measures to get her back. She had a lover Viria, whom she liked before she married the deceased Kodar. Viria did not allow the mind of the accused to be fixed on her husband. On the 19th February, 1918, she prepared the good of maize porridge and put in it arsenic. The deceased ate the food, but he vomited and began to feel giddy Then he became unconscious and died in the evening. The accused was arrested and put to the trial before the Sessions Court.

The accused made a confession, but afterwards she retracted it. In her confession she stated that she had friendship with Viria. He said to me "kill your husband and then you come to my house by *natra* and live as my wife." In order to kill her husband Viria gave her a small packet saying it was medicine. She threw the packet into *ghesh* and gave the *ghesh* to her husband. He died afterwards. In the Sessions Court she retracted the confession and said that she had not killed her husband. Viria gave him something to eat in the field. That made her husband ill. The statement that she had made before the Magistrate was made when she was half asleep. She did not remember what she said then. She had not given any poison to her husband.

The Sessions Judge observed that circumstantial evidence in the case was very strong. She had a motive to kill her husband. Then there was the confession. It was retracted and accused alleged it was extorted. It seemed to him to be a voluntary confession. It was to be remembered that women in a position like the accused often really persuaded themselves that they had committeed crimes when they had not. The accused did not say that she believed the powder to be harmless and love philtre or any usual defence. Women who have lovers did not give their husband love philtre. If she gave gave it she gave it intending to do harm. She might have wished to cause him serious inconvenience and pain and so make less anxious for her society.

Their Lordship agreeing with the opinion of the Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of the offence charged and sentenced her to transportation for life.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

2-18-1136-15—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo v. Khatubai & ors, Payne & Co., Little & Co., Surveyer & Co.

3-18-1237-16—Bhimji & Co., Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v. The Bombay Baroda & Central India Ry. Co., Craw B & Co.

4-18-1038-17—Little & Co., The Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co. v. [illegible] Jagganath, Manilal & Kher.

5-18-53-17—Payne & Co., Kasheram Bhagwandas v. Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm, Captain & V.

6-18-209-14—Madh K & Ch., Navivahoo widow v. Ratanbai widow, Hiralal & Co.

7-18-205-18—M B Chothia, Nanchand Gulabchand a firm & anr v. Balabhai Devchand a firm Bhai K & Gir.

1-18-678-11 and 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors.

9-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & anr, Ard H D & Co. Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

TO SPEAK TO THE MIUNTES OF DECREE

597-15—Captain & V. Velji Kara v. Dayal Khatao & ors, Madhowji K & Ch.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

98-18—Captain & V. Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

10-18—M V Gokhale, The Kolapur Southern Maratha Bank Ld. (in Liquidation) v. Dhondu Shadashiv Kale & ors, Judah and S. Shamrao M & H.

768-18—Crawford B & Co., The Renfraw Machinery Co. Ld. v. J Rockfiller & Co. a firm.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

728-18—Madhowji K & Ch., Shivnarayen Buldeodas a firm v. Jaisingbhai Chunilal a firm.

729-18—Craigie B & Co., Shivram Nandlal and anr v. J A Grant & Co. a firm Daphtary F and D.

730-18—Madhowji K & Ch. Shamaldas Amichand a firm v. Panamchand Runchorddas & anr.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]-17—Amin & Desai, Shakrabhai Motilal v. Bapuji Framji Musha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal C. & Co.

861-17—Jam R & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Khoja Ali Mahomed Mulji, Merwanji K & Co.

[illegible]-17—Little & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. Ld. v. The Madras Stable Co. a firm, Ragh N & Co.

588-17—Captain & V. Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.

1390-16—N C Dalal Shah Jeewanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand a firm, Jam R & D.

1195-17—Crawford B & Co., Richardson and Cruddas a firm v. Chowji Dhunjibhoy Tatachand & ors, Ard H D & Co.

181-17—Edg G W & Co., Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v. General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne & Co.

935-17—Mulla & Mulla, Vadanji Keshowji v. Dossa Visram, Bhai K & Gir.

216-17—Ard H D & Co., Jalbhoy Pestonji Virji v. Messrs Fulee & Co. a firm, Dharamsi & Co.

357-17—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr v. Mofatlal Gagalbhai & Co a firm, Edg G W & Co.

948-17—Little & Co., Ralli Brothers a firm v Kan i Pradhan a firm, Bhai K & Gir

844-17—Ard H D & Co., Dinshaw Jeevanji Patel v. H J Billimoria & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

4-07—Madhowji K & Ch. The firm of D Dewsy v. Reshowji Poonja & Bros, Notices d. 27-7-18.

921-18—Captain & V. Sakinaboo v. Ebrahim Abdul Kadar, Little & Co., Notice d. 18-7-18.

C C 858-18—Edgelow G W & Co. Nazar A Dharamsy v. Abdul Vate, Jeh M & S, Sums for directions.

Re Estate of Haji Joosub—Forbes & Co., Bai Zulikhabai.

Re Administrator Generals Act—In Person, Parvatibai.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

875-18—Payne & Co., H J Billimoria & Co. v. Thakorelal Manecklal & anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

705-16—Payne & Co., Govindram Ghanshamdas a firm v. Jagannath Dharmaji, Patel & ors, M V Gupta, D J Mantri Dubasha Jehangir M & S.

439-18—Bhai K & Gir, Ravjibhai Nanchand a firm v. Khoosalchand Ramchand & ors, Purnanand & Co.

494-18—Wadia G & Co., Nandlal Thakerseydas v. S Benjamin.

533-18—Malvi M K & Co., Messrs Harnandrai Phulchand a firm v. Messrs Harkissondas Beharilal a firm.

735-18—Khambatta & Co., Kering Rupchand & Co. v. H L Cooper, Crawford B & Co.

839-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs Ramgopal Madhanprasad a firm v. Messrs Govindram Saleyram a firm.

850-18—Tyabji D & Co., Krishnaji Narayen Dubilker v. Madhandas Mathuradas Trucker & anr, Dharamse & Co.

851-18—Bhai K & Gir, Hirachand Vanechand a firm v. Babu Pratapchand Gulabchand.

855-18—Matu J & M, Velbai widow v. Maneckji Anandji.

863-18—Merwanji K & Co., Khujiesta Khurshedji & Co. a firm v. Permanand Odhavdas & ors.

960-18—Mulla & Mulla Gopalji Gangji a firm v. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab, Motichand & D.

907-18—Captain & V. Ezekiel Shemtobe David v. Ezekiel Jeddah.

939-18—Wadia G & Co., Darabchand Bomonji Dubash v. Narsi Wardhwan Vicumsey.

942-18—Wadia G & Co., Darabshaw Bomonji Dubash v. Kallianji Wardhwan Vicumsey.

945-18—Wadia G & Co., Darabshaw Bomonji Dubash v. Kanji Wardhwan Vicumsey.

967-18—Matu J & M, Ahmed Sheriff Molubhoy v. Messrs S Johnson & Co. a firm, Little & Co.

1002-18—Matu J & M, Bapuji Ardeshir Billimoria v. Misserwanji Rustomji Mistry, Pocha & Co.

1016-18—Mulla & Mulla, Shri Vageshlalji Maharaj v. Tribhowwandas Hemraj.

1019-18—Purmanand & Co., Motumul Hotchand Ahija v. S Charles.

1021-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs P M Goolmahomed & Co. a firm v. Messrs G Moline & Co. a firm.

1023-18—Mehta D & L, Ibrahimji Kadibhai v. Fsabhai Lalji, Payne & Co.

1047-18—Surveyor & Co., Dorabji Mincherji Kanga v. Gajanan Hari Khanolkar.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

714-18—Craigie B & Co., Messrs W A Graham & Co. a firm v. Pragji Ebjee & ors.

ADJOURNED SUMMONSE.

360-11—Jamsetji E & D, Chimabai widow v. Dnulla Kuppa & ors Payne & Co., Ch S D, 29-7-18, Part heard.

LONG CAUSE.

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji & anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulla & M, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

655-18—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsee Assoo and Co. a firm v. Messrs Kaikausroo Herjibhai Printer & Co. a firm, Dastur & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1300-16—Hiralal Th & Co., Messrs Nagindas Harjeewandas & Co. a firm v The B B and C I Railway Co., Crawford B Co.

1345-17AArdeshir H D & Co., Dr. Perbhudas Goculas & anr v. Bai Diwalibai widow Jehangir G & B.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 9-18 Suit No. 733-17—In Person Gulam Hasein Peerbhoy v. Ebrahim Nanji, Matu J & M.

STORING PETROL WITHOUT LICENSE

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Hobson of the Motor Vehicles Department charged Abdul Samad Suleman, manager of the Eastern Petrol Supplying Company, with possessing larger quantity of petrol than the license permitted him to possess. Mr. P. K. Kotwal with Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused. It was alleged that the accused stored eleven gallons of petrol in excess of the forty gallons for which he had a license. The accused pleaded guilty. In convicting the accused, the Magistrate said that in these days when petrol was controlled, accused's offence became all the more grave and he therefore must be dealt with fairly severely. The accused was fined Rs. 50, and the Magistrate ordered that the eleven gallons of excess petrol be confiscated.

EMPLOYING A GIRL WITHOUT AGE CERTIFICATE.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad disposed of the cases in which Mr Fell, Inspector of Factories, charged Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana, manager of Jamshed Mill, with employing an eleven-year-old girl without the necessary age certificate, and Mr. Kavarana charged Shiva Yesu, a jobber in the Jamshed Mill, with the same offence. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for Mr. Kavarana in both the cases.

It was alleged that on July 24 Shiva, the jobber, employed a girl named Laxmibai, aged 11 years, without the age certificate. The accused Shiva pleaded guilty, and in convicting him the Magistrate remarked that the accused's conduct deserved severe punishment. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

Mr. Kavarana's case was taken up next. Mr. Kavarana stated that the girl was employed by the jobber without his knowledge and he, therefore, prosecuted the jobber under the Factories Act. Having regard to the fact that the jobber was convicted and having regard to the section 42 of the Act, the Magistrate acquitted Mr. Kavarana.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Urgent Meeting of Reception Committee of Special Session of Indian National Congress, Presidency Association Rooms, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, August, 13.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.

Meeting of Reception Committee of Third Humanitarian Conference, Meadows Street, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August, 19.

Sitting of Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.

Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

			Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	...	...	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	...		15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	...		9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	...	...	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	...	...	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	...	...	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

			Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	...	...	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	...	...	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	...	...	7 56	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

JUDAH—At Clarke House, Wodehouse Road, on Saturday, 10th instant, to Dr. and Mrs. Judah, of a daughter.

1244

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of an Indian Defence Force, Railway Battalion will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The Band of an Indian Defence Force, Railway Battalion will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

SETH DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of July the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,882, among them the number of new admission was 402.

TAXI CAR ACCIDENT.

Taxi car No. 2821 was going along Hornby Road on Sunday evening, when Javahar Radhusing, aged twenty-five, ran across the road in front of the car and was struck by the bonnet and fell under the left front wheel, which passed over his right thigh. The car was stopped and the injured man was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was found to have sustained a fracture of the thigh and was detained for treatment.

THEFT BY A HAMAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Rama Chanjia, a hamal, employed in the armoury of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, with theft of Rs. 16, belonging to Mr. Phillips, a clerk in the Chief Engineer's office at the Victoria Terminus. It appeared that the complainant's vest was lying in the armoury on Friday, when the accused removed the money from its pocket. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

OVER RS. 20,000 IN DONATIONS.

The following Bulletin (No. 3.) has been issued by the Hon. Secretaries:—

Donations amounting to over Rs. 20,000 have been promised.

The list of the doners is given below:—

Mr. Manilal Maganlal Jaichand Rs. 2,101; Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji Rs. 1,000; Mr. Umar Sobani Rs. 1,000; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw Rs. 1,000; Mr. Govindlal Shivelal Rs. 1,000; Mr. S. G. Banker Rs. 500; Mr. Khimji Assur Virji Rs. 500; Hon. Mr. Jinnah Rs. 500; Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas Rs. 500; Mr. Mulji Haridas Rs. 501; Mr. Khimji Visram Rs. 501; Mr. Manoraj Rambhagat Rs. 501; Mr. Bhagvandas Gordhandas Rs. 501; Mr. Ramdas Khimji Rs. 401; Mr. Trimumjee Jeevandas Rs. 351; Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey Rs. 300; Mr. Vithaldas Liladhar Rs. 300; Mr. Vullabhdas Jamnadas Rs. 300; Mr. J. R. Silder Rs. 300; Messrs. Mavji Govindji & Co., Rs. 301; Messrs. Motilal Dayabhai & Co., and Bhagvan Sarupchand & Co., Rs. 250; Mr. Abdulla D. Hassain Rs. 251; Mr. Gulabchand Devechand Rs. 251; Mr. Vussanji Manjee Rs. 251; Mr. Ramdas Dossa Rs. 251; Messrs. Dwarkadas Tribhovandas & Bros. Rs. 251; Messrs. Gokuldas Dossa & Co., Rs. 251; Mr. Manchand Lalchand. Rs. 201; Mr. S. N. Dabholkar Rs. 201; Mr. Lalji Doongersey Rs. 151; Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivjee Rs. 151; Mr. Manilal Sokulbhai Rs. 151; Mr. Pragji Dayal Hariassi Rs. 151; Messrs. Moolchand Vussanji & Co., Rs. 151; Mr. Purshotum Ishwardas Rs. 151; Mr. Tulsidas Kooverji Rs. 151; Mr. Madhavdas G. Pasta Rs. 125; Mr. Khimji Lalji Rs. 101; Messrs Virji Lalji & Co., Rs. 101; Mr. K. D. Khote Rs. 100; Mr. Dwarkadas Kaliandas Rs. 101; Mr. Thakersey Herji & Co., Rs. 101.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE C. C. KILLICK NIXON CO. C. C.

A cricket match was played between the Paper Currency Office Cricket Club and Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s Cricket Club, on Saturday the 27th instant, at the Cross Maidan, resulting in a win for the former by 4 wickets and 50 runs. The Paper Currency Office Cricket Club scored 132 runs for 5 wickets while Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.'s Cricket Club scored 82 runs in all.

SION UNION C. C. V. PARSI YOUNG CRICKETERS.

The above match was played on the 28th July and resulted in a win for S. U. C. C. by 70 runs.

The scores:—

THE SION UNION C. C.

M K Dalvi 46; Y B Sakpal 1; M J Rawal 2; G A Dalvi 22; B M Vaidya 27; J L Pereira 11; S Pathan 2; A Pereira 9; P V Vaupal 13; A Borges 1; S B Chavan not out 4; extras 5; total 143.

THE PARSEE YOUNG C. C.

F N Dastur 14; K Daboo 1; N Wadia 0; R Nazir 22; J Divecha 10; M Daruwala 0; Mobedjee 2; Sidwa 9; Sappal not out 11; Tavadia 1; Rana 7; extras 5; total 73.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. C. v B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B. B. & C. I. Railway C. C. by 5 wickets and 4 runs.

The scores:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. CLUB.

B J Doctor 2; J Faria 1; M J Divecha 21; R G Wagle (capt) 22; A Fyzer 0; B K Kalapesi 15; K N Sudame 1; S R Desai 14; B J Divan 21; R K Mistry not out 6; M B Thakore 0; extras 5; total 108.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY C. CLUB.

F Colabawalla 17; R V Kirtikar 32; J Antia 28; Kaikani 4; D K Telang 1; Godambe not out 18; Baloo not out 6; G H Kennady (capt.), R K Telang, Gonsalves and Contractor did not bat; extras 6; total 112.

GAWD SARASWAT C. C. vs. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

This game was played on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the former by 1 wicket and 23 runs.

The scores:—

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

N Dubosh 10; J Billimoria 6; P Warden 1; H Vajifdar 15; Divecha 0; A H Wadia 0; J Khan 7; B Bhoot 30; H Contractor 7; H Karanjia not out 35; S Polishwala 0; extras 17; total 128.

GAWD SARASWAT C. C.

R K Telang 19; M Dhond 21; G S Wagle 0; Nadkarni 5; S Pilgaoker 17; D K Telang 29; S M Dalvi not out 27; B M Dalvi 14; R A Wagle 5; E R Dalvi 0; R G Wagle did not bat; extras 14; total 151 for 9 wickets.

TWASTA KASAR C.C. vs. GHATKOPER C.C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday between Twasta Kasar C. C. and Ghatkoper C. C. and resulted in a win for the former by 44 runs:—

The scores:—

Twasta Kasar C. C.	134
Ghatkoper C. C.	90

CRICKET AT SURAT.

A cricket match was played between the Surat City Gymkhana and the Broach Gymkhana on Saturday the 27th instant, resulting in a draw.

SURAT CITY GYMKHANA.

Ebrahim b Godrej	0
Jadava c Godrej	12
Tyebbhai run out b Godrej	21
Hafiz b Godrej	4
Umar Mia l-b-w b Dhirajlal	2
T Mullaji run out b Godrej	76
Vaidya b Daruwala	34
Pathek b Godrej	13
Kadarbhai c b Kama	1
Chhotubhai c b Kama	0
K Balsari not out	0
Byes	4
No ball	1
Total	169

BROACH GYMKHANA.

Dhirajlal c b Vaidya	11
Kapadia b Mullaji	14
D Cama b Mullaji	2
Khodabax b Vaidya	20
Rao not out	9
Gangaram not out	8
The rest, did not bat.	
Byes	5
Total	69

CRICKET IN POONA.

HIS EXCELLENCYS XI V. COOCH BEHAR XI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 12.

A two days' cricket match began here today between his Excellency Lord Willingdon's eleven and the team captained by his Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. The Government House team, which was made up of representative men from nearly every prominent cricketing community in these parts was the first to bat and put together 219 runs due chiefly to Major Goldie's excellent contribution of 64. Going in first Major Goldie completely collared bowling and his display was quite in his best style. He succumbed to a fine catch in the outer fields by Prince Gaekwad. Of other players Kapadia and Yusuff Baig did well. The Maharaja's team began badly five wickets going down for little or nothing. The game continues to-morrow.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ELEVEN. 1ST INNINGS

Major Goldie, c Prince Gaekward, b Tarrant	64
Mr. Kirkwood, lbw Tarrant	13
P. Vithal, lbw Tarrant	9
D. K. Kapadia, b Tarrant	43
Syed Ali Mirza, lbw Tarrant	0
Yusuf Baig (not out)	34
Capt. Laventon, c Das, b Tarrant	15
P. J. Chinoy, b Tarrant	4
Capt. Rigby, c Bannerji, b Tarrant	0
S. Majoni, b Tarrant	14
Daruwalla, b Tarrant	0
Extras	23
Total	219

Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Eleven 1st. Innings.

H. W. Lee, lbw Daruwalla	10
B. Mukerj	
H. W. Lee, lbw Daruwalla	10
B. Mukerjee, b Daruwala	1
M. Das c Chinoy, b Daruwala	4
P. Bannerjee, b Joshi	12
Tarrant batting	29
Prince Gaekwad, b Joshi	0
Prince H. Narayan, c Laverton b Joshi	10
S. Bose, b Joshi	8
Rest to bat,	
Extras	14
Total	90

ALLEGED INSULT.

"I CARE A HANG IF YOU ARE A LAWYER."

MR. ATHAVLE'S SENTENCE REVERSED.

Dattraya Sadashiv Rane

vs.

The King Emperor (complainant Mr. Abdulla M. Janai.

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

He found the Sub-Inspector D. S. Rane guilty of intentionally insulting with intent to provoke breach of the peace under section 504 I. P. Code and fined him rupees seven. The accused was ordered to pay the complainant's costs Rs. 1-8-0.

The facts of the case are these:—

On the night of Monday 6th of May 1918 the complainant Mr. Abdulla Janai who is a Vakil of the High Court, had a dispute with the driver of a hack victoria over the fare which the latter was demanding from him. The driver opposed to have used insulting language to Mr. Janai and therefor Mr. Janai took Janai and therefore Mr. Janai took him to the Lamington Road Police Station. The accused Mr. D. S. Rane who is Sub-Inspector of Police was on duty at the Police Station and the complainant who was admittedly in very ordinary dress approached the table of the accused, evidently in a somewhat excited condition with a view to lodging his complaint. The accused told him somewhat brusquely to stand at a respectable distance. Mr. Janai then complained to the accused that the driver had demanded an excessive fare and had insulted him. He asked the accused to charge the driver for his illegal conduct in demanding a fare to which he was not entitled. The accused told him that he would do what was legal in the matter and thereupon Mr. Janai replied that he himself was a lawyer and would not ask the accused to do anything illegal. Upon this the accused appears to have lost his temper and said to Mr. Janai "I care a hang if you are a lawyer." After this there was some argument between Mr. Janai and the accused and Mr. Janai eft the Police Station after paying the legal fare of the driver. On the morning of the 8th May Mr. Janai made a complaint against the accused to Inspector Spiers and asked that the accused be required to offer an apology. The apology was not forthcoming and hence this case against the accused. The Magistrate further observed "In regard to Mr. Janai's complaint that the accused asked him somewhat rudely to stand at a respectable distance I think the aecused had some justification but I hold that he had no justification in saying "I care a hang if you are a lawyer." I find from the evidence for the prosecution which I believe that the accused did use the expression. *Prima facie* the language used by the accused was very insulting and it is to be regretted that the accused did not avail himself of the opportunity of making honourable amends to Mr. Janai. On the evidence I find that the accused Mr. Rane did intentionally insult Mr. Janai knowing full well that the language which he used was calculated to cause breach of the peace. I therefore convict the accused under section 504 Indian Penal Code and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 7. I order the accused to pay the complainant's costs Rs. 1-8-0 (sec. 31 Court fees Act.)

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Heaton in the course of the Judgment observed:—

We have heard this case argued at quite considerable length and have treated it as the Magistrate did with perfect seriousness and for the purposes of the case we accept the statement made by the complainant. According to him what happened was that he had a dispute with a ghariwalla, that he went to the Police office with the ghariwalla to get the dispute settled, that when he had informed the Sub-Inspector of the matter, the Sub-Inspector said he would do what was legal. The complainant replied "I will not ask you to do what is not legal as I am a lawyer." The Sub-Inspector then said "I care a hang if you are a lawyer. I will do what I think is proper." That is the material part of the complainant's deposition. If a little common sense is applied it will be seen that what actually happened is tolerably clear. The complainant was, as the Magistrate points out, in a somewhat excited state. He was not satisfied apparently with what the police officer was doing, and both sides no doubt were rather irritated and the Sub-Inspector used the language of irritation. But to treat that as a criminal offence and to say it is an intentional insult which gives provocation with the intention of knowledge that it is likely to cause a breach of the public peace seems to me, I confess, to deport altogether from the region of common sense. It is really rather ridiculous that our courts should be troubled with matters of this kind at all. I think the rule should be made absolute, the conviction and sentence set aside and the fine, if paid, ordered to be refunded.

Mr. Justice Hayward further added:—'I entirely concur and think that the attention of the learned Magistrate ought to be drawn to the provisions of section 95 of the Indian Penal Code and the ruling in the case of Emperor vs Moro Balwant reported in 15 Bom. L. R. page 1039.

POONA RACES.

3RD EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on Saturday.)

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 12.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. K. H. Gahagan's Bedspread.
Mr. M. Goculdas's The Beau.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Laveco.
Messrs. G. C. Ramsnaw and A. Naiyee's Pantomime.
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's Little Nan.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Margreen.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Gladiator.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Philanthropist.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Vedi.
Mr. Heath's Royal Band.
Mr. T. M. Thadden's Red Quil.
Mr. T. M. Thadden's Misri Lal.
Messrs. Frank and Pine's Rueful.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Dunsky.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Footman.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Bandit.
Miss H. F. Petit's Screamer.
Mr. Guthrie's All Silk.
Mr. Guthrie's Loxwood.
Mr. O. Stewarts' Anthracite.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdas's Forfeit Lass.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Cicatrix.
Messrs. M. Goculdas's and F. M. Garda's Fire Finch.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Bedspear.
Mr. Downes' Toilendal.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Vanity Box.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Happy Bird.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Dress.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's Foolish Fancy.
Messrs. Frank and Pine's Bellicose.
Mr. Bennett's Dorian.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Bandit.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Waynflete.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Hollestone.
Mr. Guthrie's All Silk.
Capt. P. Bannnet's Lauviers Dor.
Aga Coochick Shah's Binfield Grove.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Glass Rock.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dyna.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Sunglare.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Spearwood.
Mr. Pitt's Mintspear.
Mr. Pitt's Servian.
Mr. A. J. de Souza's Claim.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Fine Trout.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Merry Mabel.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Krasavichik.
Mr. Toogood's Saith Star.
Mr. Heath's Lucky Thought.
Mr. A. Hop.'s Hunyadi.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Johnnie Ho.
Miss. H. F. Petit's Belle Syme.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's King's Head.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's Arles.
Mr. Guthrie's Renette.
Mr. Guthrie's Fugle Lady.
Mr. Guthrie's Meridian.
Mr. Guthrie's Andoversford.
Mr. Guthrie's Oversfour.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Downe's Bluey Lee.
Mr. Selim's Contest.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's Good Luck.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Investor.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Najdi.
Mr. S. M. Mahomed's Ace of Hearts.
Mr. Yussuff Harcon's Raven.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Dictate.
Mr. Ramdhoy Radhdhoy's Hurman.
Mr. R. N. Mahomed's Resident.
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's Maktul.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Good Morning.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Goodmorning.
Mr. Mensche Shahin's Harrington.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's Gingalee.
Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffi's Sufwat.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's Depeater.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's Post Arthur.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Gazal.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dandelion.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Devildom.
Mr. Dudley's Cessation.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir's Bayonet.
Mr. K. Kassumbhoy's Shatra.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Competition Major.
Mr. Khusru Jung Bahadur's Amir Aswad.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's The Knut.
Mr. Saleh Moose's Justice.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Equator.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Saood.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Rajputana.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Financier.
Mr. Mowlud Hajee Ali's Hatham.
Mr. Arnold's Salim.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's Ajmer.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Mandial.
Mr. H. Jamsedjee's Kaiumers.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Tajilmulook.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Rose Hill.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Resold.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Astir.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's Duhallow.
Mr. Heath's Dowlat.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazemy's Investment.
Mr. R. R. S's Natal.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Creme de Menthe.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's Quantity.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's Balloon.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Morning Light.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Angler.
Messrs. Pine and Bennett's Second String.
Messrs. Pine and Noble's Tasmania.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's Warminster.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's Bill Bailey.
Mr. Heman's Otherwise.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Downes' Beyrut.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Ace of Royals.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Durban.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Nassau.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Sparrow Howk.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Royal Court.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Nizamulmulk.
Mr. Heath's Zuheir.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Kavid.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Dartmoor.
Messrs. Dara Cawasjee Begmahmod's Red Cross.
Mr. Noble and Bennett's Balloon.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Morning Light.
Mr. N. R. Bolin's Mooltan.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ajums Ahmed's Zayani.
Mr. Leonard's National.
Mr. Leonard's Orphan.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Last Chance.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's Grafter.
Aga Mirza Aree's Soldier.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahed's and W. M. King's
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahib and a W. M. King's First Attempt.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahed and M. Shaffi's Portcullis.
Mr. Rajmohmed Vazir's Shanawaz.
Mr. Dosasam Jeeva's Aligarh.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and Alijee Noara's Firelock.
Mr. C. F. Dastoor's Master of Arms.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's Order.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's Rising Sun.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Countermark.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's Ferry Boat.
Mr. Abdull Karim Dakayel's Walter.
Mr. Abdul Latiff Mandil's Great Power.
Mr. Abdul Latiff Mandil's Greystone.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Dakayel's Shakespear.
Mr. Heman's Plum Tree.
Mr. H. M. Dixon's Fire Fim.
Mr. Hahmood Mustapha's Sammy.
Mr. Mahmood Mustapha's Chairman.
Mr. Hesan's Little John.
Mr. Dudley's Barrage.
Capt. R. C. H. Paddi ld's Black Beauty.
Mr. Garrick's Blue Garter.
Mr. Garrick's Rainbow.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Minning Post.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's Soudan King.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Silver Streak.
Mr. A. W. Essa's Arab Chief.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Colonial.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's Kapoor.
Mr. Hulleman Omeri's Persevere.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuhir's Arabistan.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's Bronze Metal.
Mr. Haji Ahmed T. Munsoor's Delhi.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Khundil (late Candle.)
Messrs. Sneff bin Gazal, and Abdul Wahid's
G. A. L. Banana.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Pearl King.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Duke of Connaught.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's Joker.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's Satara.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Mettle.
Mr. M. Goculdas's Mechanic.
Mr. Heath's Madras.
Mr. J. Stewart's Marconigram.
Mr. Bennett's Amusement.
Capt. Sirdar Singh of Shahpura's Miskeen.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Counter Attack.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's Kruger.
Mr. George's Chrysanthemum.
Mrs. Dara Cowasji's Quaker Boy.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Rockfeller.
Mr. Guthrie's Ayr Laddie.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's My Royal.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Mudkoor.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 12th August, 1918:—

Provinces:—

	Rs.
Bengal	10,86,56,300
Bombay	7,47,65,400
United Provinces	1,89,37,300
Madras	1,64,53,300
Punjab	1,56,12,800
Minor Administrations	76,45,800
Burma	69,92,300
Central Provinces	30,66,700
Bihar and Orissa	24,89,800
Assam	3,68,800
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Baroda	30,00,000
Total ..... Rs.	26,29,88,500

Total amount of subscriptions received by the A. G., Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in the Bombay Circle, up to 3rd August, inclusive ..... Rs. 5,36,750

"REFORM PROPOSALS FUNDAMENTALLY DEFECTIVE."

Continued from Page 8.

intoxication and it is our duty to adhere to them."

Mr. Aney (Yeotmal) criticised the various proposals, including those to keep the authority of Government of India unimpaired, the creation of a Council of State with two other councils. The effect of these councils, he regarded, would be to reduce the Imperial Legislative Council to a farce and make it merely advisory, rendering its harmonious working impossible owing to the inclusion of certain reactionary elements. The strongest plea urged by the apologists of the scheme was that it conferred Responsible Government at least in provincial matters. But that devolution of power from one set of officers to another was no autonomy. Mr. Aney also criticised the proposal regarding Provincial Councils' ministers and transferred subjects and putting the most charitable construction on them, he was of opinion that the plea of the apologists must fail to convince them that they would get autonomy of any sort.

BUREAUCRACY'S UNWILLINGNESS TO PART WITH POWER.

Mr. Khaparde (Junior) said the disappointment felt by the whole country, was due to the fact that both sides had struggled to get the same thing. While people were anxious to get at power the bureaucracy was striving its utmost to keep it out of their reach. The result was the present unwilling doling out of alms. The strongest reason urged for not giving them any real power was the fear of deadlocks, but was there any political system, he asked, that was not built on deadlocks? If the Congress-League scheme was to be condemned for deadlocks, the Montagu scheme deserved nothing less.

Mr. Bhalchandra Shastri (Amraoti) spoke in Sanskrit and arguing from medicine compared the present position to a patient who had disease in one part of the system, but who was being examined in a different part and diagnosed.

Mr. Wamanrao Joshi spoke on the principles of self-determination, which, he said, were to be found nowhere in the scheme. He asked them not to despair. If they wanted and insisted they would get a real scheme instead of the present hybrid scheme, which was the product of superimposing bureaucratic self-interest on Mr. Montagu's liberalism. They could afford to let Mr. Montagu alone, for if he went out of office another Secretary would come, but they could not abandon the Congress.

The other speakers were Miss Kamalabai Kate, Messrs. Shamrao Deshpande, Kelkar, Kaluram Gangrade, Ramrao, Deshmukh and Vyas. In deference to the unanimous desire of the audience, the President allowed Mr. Chiplunkar also to address the meeting, after which it was put to vote and carried unanimously amidst great acclamation.

A resolution for constituting Berar a separate administrative unit was moved by the Hon. Mr. Deshpande of Amraoti. Central Provinces delegates took no part in the discussion and abstained from voting. Mr. Aney (Yeotmal) seconded and the proposition was carried. The other resolutions were put from the chair and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Mahajani proposed a vote of thanks to the President, after which the Conference was dissolved.

In thanking the Conference, Mr. Horniman said it was a historic incident in the history of the Provinces and also a most pleasurable event in his life. He sincerely thanked the volunteer corps and Mr. Chiplunkar. The latter announced at the close that there were 750 delegates, including 15 ladies. There were about 250 visitors.

At the request of Mr. Narayanlal, proprietor, Mr. Horniman was present at a special performance in the night at the Sriram Theatre. Several members of the Reception Committee and delegates also attended. Mr. Horniman leaves for Bombay to-night.

RACING IN CEYLON.

AUGUST MEET.

MORDENNIS WINS TURF CLUB PLATE.

We take the following report from the "Ceylon Daily News."

There was a large gathering on the Havelock Racecourse on August 6th, when the Second Day's races of the Ceylon Turf Club were held. There was a card of six events, and the sport commenced with the Planters' Purse.

THE PLANTERS' PURSE.

Six Furlongs.—Rs. 1,000, of which the Second will receive Rs. 200 and the Third Rs. 100. For Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's Clematis, 9-2, Lynch	1
Mr. C. M. Nilgiria's Halu, 8-2, Walker	2
Mr. Manton's Devon, 12-7, Morrisen	3
Mr. Arundel's Filching, 8-9, Coomber	0
Mrs. J. S. Harper's Sretec, 10-11, Ruiz	0
Mr. S. H. Barlow's The Outsider, 10-9, Bullock	0
Mr. Christie's Anemone, 10-8, O'Brien	0
Mr. S. H. Barlow's Poodle Faker, 9-11, Mr. Obeyesekere	0
Mr. C. J. Adamthwaite's Spanish Main, H. 8-11, O'Neill	0

The race:—A very bad start resulting in the horses getting away almost in a procession. Halu was in front with Devon close behind, and following them was a bunch in which Clematis was prominent. Halu entered the straight first, where Clematis, ably ridden, got past him and got to the winning post two lengths ahead. Devon ran a fine race and was half a length behind Halu.

Time:—1 min. 18 1/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel Paid:—Win, Rs. 24; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 36 and Rs. 39.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 4.

THE DESERT STAKES.

Five furlongs.—Rs. 2,000, of which the Second will receive Rs. 300 and the Third Rs. 200.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's Compradore, 9-8, Lynch	1
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's Argonaut, 9-9, Walker	2
Mr. Fairleigh's Warrior, 7-4, O'Neill	3
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's Lord Roseberry, 11-2, O'Brien	0
Mr. Fried. Abeysundera's Jawan, 9-4, Coe	0
Mr. S. H. Barlow's Sir Satu, 8-0, Mr. Obeyesekere	0
Mr. McAlpine's Wellington, 8-8, M. Hussain	0
Mr. C. M. Nilgiria's Savoy, 8-0, Amaris	0

The race—Another bad start which gave Compradore a good lead, while Argonaut was close behind with Jawan. Before reaching the bend, Jawan got in front and led with Compradore and Argonaut, but in front of the Stand, Jawan fell off and gave place to Compradore and Argonaut, while Warrior came third, being three-quarters of a length behind Argonaut who was a length behind the winner.

Time:—1 min. 10 secs.

Pari Mutuel Paid:—Win Rs. 34; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 21 and Rs. 24.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 8.

THE RIDGEWAY STAKES.

Six Furlongs.—Rs. 2,800 of which the Second will receive Rs. 500 and the Third Rs. 300.

Mr. Frank T. Wright's Mimi, 9-2, Coomber	1
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's Enchantment 8-13, Walker	2
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's Sungrebe 9-1, Lynch	3
Mr. Nat Gould's Cock o' the School 9-3, Ruiz	0
Mr. Fred. Abeysundera's Golden Horde 8-11, Mr. Obeyesekere	0
Mr. Robertson's San Toy 8-2, Coe	0

The race:—Mimi led off from a very good start with Enchantment and Sungrebe behind, while Cock o' the School was last. Mimi was never caught up though in front of the stand Walker urged his mount. Enchantment was a length behind Mimi and Sungrebe was three lengths behind Enchantment.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

Pari Mutuel Paid:—Win Rs. 97; Places Rs. 39, and Rs. 15.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 17.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE.

About one and three-quarter miles, Rs. 4,500, of which the Second will receive Rs. 1,000 and the Third Rs. 500.

Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa's Mordennis 9-13, Walker	1
Mr. Wilton Bartleets's Little Star 8-4, Lynch	2
Mr. Manton's Velocity 6-8, Mendi Hussain	3
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's St. Andrews 8-12, Bullock	0
Mr. E. S. de Soysa's Colonel Bogey 8-2, O'Neill	0
Mr. Lonsdale's The Crown 8-1, O'Brien	0

The race—Velocity, who took a good start took the lead with St. Andrews second and Little Star third while, Mordennis, who started rather late came fourth and The Crown came last. In this order, the horses passed the Judge's box the first time, but after passing the Asylum corner, Mordennis was noticed to fall back still, while Velocity had given place to Little Star. On nearing Prince's Club, Mordennis responded to Walker, and in a few sprints not only recovered all lost ground, but also drew level with Little Star. An exciting race ensued between the two in front of the Two Rupee enclosure where Mordennis shot ahead and led by about half a length, but on nearing the post, a few strides were made separating Little Star by two lengths. Velocity was a bad third.

Time—3 min. 4 1/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel Paid:—Win Rs. 13; Places Rs. 13, and Rs. 14.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 3.

THE NURSERY HANDICAP.

Five furlongs.—Rs. 1,500, of which the Second will receive Rs. 300 and the Third Rs. 200.

Mr. Cuckoo's Silence, 9-9, Morrison	1
Mr. F. T. Wright's Winnie B. 8-9, Coomber	2
Mr. D. H. Williams' Black Pirate, 8-9, Harrison	3
Dr. R. Saravanamuthu's Swank, 8-1, Lynch	0

The race—Black Pirate took a good start and led for a little while but was quickly overtaken by Winnie B. who gradually increased the distance between her and the rest, but after entering into the straight, Silence came on the outside with a big rush and won by three-quarters of a length, Black Pirate being third with two lengths behind Winnie B.

Time—1 min. 3 4/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel Paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 3.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 13th August, 1918.

"THE CHARIOT OF THE SUN."

If there is one consciousness more than another which has burnt itself into the consciousness of all thinking men during the last four years, it is that August, 1914, marked the end of a world-epoch. Statesmen and politicians, philosophers and sociologists, representing every school of thought and every variety of sympathy and endeavour, have given expression, in their several ways, to one common conviction and hope: Nothing will ever be the same, nothing should ever be the same, after Armageddon as before it. In the very fervour of the aspiration it is possible to detect an element of pathos. It marks the natural rebound from the catastrophic consequences that have followed upon the culmination of the old world-order, and there can be little doubt that all that is sane and strong, clean-minded and constructive, in civilized society, will make a determined stand against a reversion to or perpetuation of the ideals and institutions of the old era. It is remarkable that the end of the fourth year of the war witnesses no abatement of the feeling for drastic and fundamental reform; the chorus, if anything, is steadily gaining in range and volume. At the same time indications are not lacking, as indeed might have been expected, that the translation of theory into practice will involve a harder struggle, a more sustained conflict, than most people, relying merely on the righteousness of their indignation or their aspiration are disposed to suspect.

These reflections are suggested by a stimulating speech which Sir Harcourt Butler delivered a few days ago at a public meeting held at Allahabad. The style of oratory which tradition, combined, one supposes, with predilection, has prescribed for provincial satraps in India is, of course, well-known to be almost painful in its mechanical unimaginativeness. One seldom expects from them anything fresh or individual, and some, indeed, like Lord Ronaldshay, almost invariably contrive to be equally pompous and banal in their public deliverances. It is all the more refreshing, therefore, to find that the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces struck a note that was, having regard to the prevailing standard among his *confreres*, at once unconventional and outspoken. It was not to be expected, of course, that Sir Harcourt Butler would, or could, go too far afield in the exposition of an original point of view, but it is something that in parts of his address he got clear of the familiar grooves which beset the path of such as he. He permitted himself to pursue a useful train of thought. Thus—

> What will be our attitude and outlook towards the old questions and the new after the war? No one living can foresee what the post-war conditions will be, what influences will prevail, but this much is certain that we shall have to shake up all our old ideas and begin afresh. Nothing will ever be the same again. We have crossed the watershed and are looking down on the other side. The old oracles are dumb. The old shibboleths are no more heard. Ideals, constitutions, rooted ideas are being shovelled away without argument, or comment, or memorial. We shall have to probe into the meaning of old familiar labels, to strip calthwards, as I have said, and to get at the real meaning of things underneath. Nothing will escape inquiry by minds that have cut themselves away from their moorings and have no object before them but to improve the material conditions under which men live.

It is a pity that Sir Harcourt Butler was not able to resist the tyranny of catchwords to the extent of refraining from certain platitudinous exhortations. *Apropos* of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, he appealed to his hearers "to be guided by your heads and not your hearts," to view the problem "from the point of view of the practical statesman and man of the world," to remember that "political power is rarely placed the same on paper and in practice," that "no constitution can in the long run give more real power than the people concerned are fit to exercise," and lastly, that "it is men, not measures, who move the world." All this, of course, has the familiar ring of the old clap-trap rather than of the new evangel. In uttering them, we are convinced, Sir Harcourt did himself less than justice. If he had only paused to give a moment's thought to the sequence of his remarks he would have realized that he was scarcely bearing out his own contention that "the old shibboleths are no more heard" and that "rooted ideas are being shovelled away" without undue fuss or ceremonial. However, one should not be too hard on a Lieutenant-Governor who, in the course of the same speech, gave expression, as we have hinted above, to some refreshingly sane ideas. "We have got to shake ourselves free," said Sir Harcourt, "from the trammels of old traditions, old ideas, old habits, or, as sure as I stand here this afternoon, we shall be swept off our feet and carried away by forces that we can neither foresee nor control." Applying this incontrovertible doctrine to India, Sir Harcourt Butler suggested that the best way to face the impending flood of new ideas was, first, to reorganise our administrative machinery, and, secondly, to revolutionise our educational system. It was in respect of the former problem that Sir Harcourt uttered some home-truths which, coming from the quarter they do, are entitled to special attention. He said:

> "Our administrative machine belongs to another age. It is top-heavy. Its movements are cumbrous, slow, deliberate. It rejoices in delay. It grew up when time was no object, when no one wanted change, when financial economy was the ruling passion of Governments, imperial and provincial. Now there are the stirrings of young national life, an economic spring-time, a time, calling for despatch, quick response, bold experiment. Secretariats with enormous offices overhang the administration. An eminent ecclesiastic once told me that Rome had by centuries of experience reduced delay to a science; he used to think her mistress of postponement and procrastination. But the Government of India beat Rome every time. Only ecclesiastics could dare so to speak of the Government of India. I for one will not lay aduacious hands on the chariot of the sun."

The value of the above admissions lies, of course, not in their novelty but in the fact that they come from one who is himself a bureaucrat by training and tradition. The same truth was uttered no less forcibly by Mr. Montagu when he declared in his speech on July 12, 1917, that—

> "The Government of India is too wooden, too iron, too antediluvian, to be of any use for the modern purposes we have in view. I do not believe that anybody could ever support the Government of India from the point of view of modern requirements."

So much for the theory of things. Reverting to our original point of the difficulty that lies ahead of carrying theories, however sublime, into effect, it is not without interest to note how Mr. Montagu himself has had to swallow his own theories, the feat having been achieved, doubtless, under pressure of the obligation devolving upon him as one who, to apply Sir Harcourt's descriptive phrase, is a statesman and man of the world. The institution which he so graphically characterised but a year ago has since become an object of unmitigated adoration to the Secretary of State. In the joint report there are repeated and incredible testimonials showered upon the Government of India. We may give one example:

> "The existing edifice of Government in India is a monument to the courage, patience and high purpose of those who have devised and worked it, to which before we set about explaining our own proposals it is fitting that we pay our imperfect tribute."

Nor are they academic compliments. In respect of the institution which he declared to be "too wooden, too iron, too antediluvian to be of any use for modern purposes," Mr. Montagu bases his proposals of "reform," in the joint report, on "*the fundamental proposition that the capacity of the Government of India to obtain its will in all essential matters must be unimpaired.*" The moral is that pious promises, from however exalted a quarter, should be taken with a grain of pessimism.

PAN-GERMANISM RESTATED.

The reply of Mr. Balfour to the Pacifists in the House of Commons is not striking as the exposition of any new idea, because it constitutes a restatement of the perils of pan-Germanism with which the world is well acquainted. The ruling passion of the German mind is the gross and immoral heresy that the policy of world-domination is the true policy of any nation wishing to be great. It was a medieval fantasy that the greatness of a kingdom should be measured by the vastness of the territory which it represented. This idea coloured the imperialistic history of all countries, but we have to-day the spectacle of men releasing themselves from its blighting effects. Mr. Balfour pointed out that there had so far been no declaration by any responsible statesman in Germany about the inalienable right of Belgium to be free. The most that has been said is that Belguim is a pawn,—an affair for diplomatic bargaining. Nothing indeed is more clear than that Germany will continue to be actuated by the ambition of world-power,—till she is convinced on the battlefield, that the strength of the Allies and the conscience of the world have defeated her purposes.

For it must not be thought for one moment that the strong pan-German party will easily give up the dreams which for many long years have been their main inspiration. The changed condition of affairs on the Western Front may make the advocates less voluble, but it may be taken for granted that not until every possible hope of recovery is lost, will there be any signs of yielding in the leaders of this movement. That Germany is completely beaten on the battlefield, no one with any knowledge of her military abilities will concede, and the Allies must still expect many setbacks and losses before victory is won. It is true that our knowledge of the internal conditions of Germany is extremely limited, and there are great possibilities of something approaching a revolution through the utter failure of the military party to accomplish the great aims they had so frequently promised. It is impossible to overlook the great democratic forces in Germany, which up to the present have given their support to the Government, either because they felt that the war was one of defence against nations that would destroy their motherland, or from a wrong conception of the true war aims of the German leaders. But for the time being, the party in supreme power is the pan-German party, and its recent success in forcing the resignation of von Kuehlmann is recognised, not only throughout the Allied and neutral countries, but in Germany itself, as a pan-German victory. From time to time the political leaders have taken a line opposed to these aims, but they have not long been able to withstand the tremendous forces brought to bear on their destruction. It is doubtless true that the pan-Germans are in a minority, as far as numbers are concerned, but it is necessary to take into consideration their power and influence. A mere glance at the supporters of this policy would show that the greater part of the influential classes belong to it. The view is preached with great fervour by many of the intellectuals, the University professors, the pastors and ministers of religion, the big captains of industry, the Prussian landowners, but especially among the officer class. It is difficult to imagine a propaganda being permitted in any army of the Allies to correspond with the one carried on last year, with the full consent of the generals in all the German armies, yet it was acknowledged in the Reichstag that a large amount of literature dealing with this subject had been distributed with the full knowledge of the authorities, to the soldiers in the trenches and at the base. The British Government has acted wisely in giving wide publicity to a book which has been sold in hundreds of thousands in Germany, and which has for its object the setting forth of the pan-German aims, contrasting them with the results of a democratic peace. There is no doubt that the influence of this book has been very widespread, and appealing as it does to the selfishness and cupidity of all classes, it must have gained many adherents to the pan-German view.

The book is profusely illustrated with diagrams which are intended to set forth the glaring differences that would result from the two kinds of peace foreshadowed, the pan-German peace, and the democratic peace. Anyone who has welcomed this war as a means of national enrichment cannot but be impressed with the necessity of repudiating a democratic peace, and of straining every nerve to bring about a German victory. Some of the views may appear almost insane to us, but we need to remember that the German leaders have never, on any occasion, publicly repudiated the views of the pan-Germans, while they have shown by their actions that there is scarcely a single article they would not insist on, if only they were in a position to force their will on the Allies. A brief synopsis of the main objects, as set forth in this German pamphlet, now published in English, will serve to remind us of the declared aims of the most influential Germans, and put us on our guard against conceding too readily to their professions of a desire for peace under stress of circumstances. It is first definitely stated that "the peace must bring us a war indemnity in gold, food, raw materials, ships; must impose on our enemies the terrible burden of the cost of this war; must put us in a position to make an immediate start with the construction of our shattered economic system. It must give us strong frontiers, East and West; it must provide us with land for settlement; it must bring us a great colonial empire; and it must provide us with the sea power which will force the Anglo-Saxon world-power to leave our commerce untouched." These points are fully developed in the course of the articles composing the book.

There is first of all the way in which the Allies can be made to bear the heavy war costs, estimated at ten thousand million pounds. This could only be obtained by Germany exploiting conquered territory, and taking over private and public property for administration by the State. By the exploitation of the railways, coal mines, iron fields, etc. of Belgium, France, Roumania, it is estimated that about 3,000 millions might be raised, and in order to recover the rest it would be necessary to take over a large part of the Allied merchant navies, to commandeer the dues of the Suez Canal, to administer large sections of the Colonies, including part of India. When they come to the question of land settlement, they state that the most promising part is Courland, Lithuania, Livonia, and Esthonia, and it is insisted that the annexation of these parts shall form one of the main objects of the German Government. The Government has already shown its readiness to fulfil this part of the pan-German programme. For the necessary strong frontiers they have formed a definite scheme, which they would, without doubt, put into action, if the opportunity came. "We need Belgium from the military, political, and economic standpoint. We need Belgium as a protection against attack by France; we need it even more vitally on account of the Flanders coast. It is only if we possess the Flanders coast that we shall be in a position to establish sea power against England. If it is in any way possible, we should acquire Calais, with Dunkirk, Bologne and amalgamate it with Flaunders in order to exclude the possibility of the under-water connection between England and France by means of a tunnel"!

The pan-German scheme does not lose sight of the claims of their Allies, and they include the accession of large tracts of country to Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria, no questions of nationality being considered. The sole aim is "a powerful self-contained economic sphere of the Central Powers, of almost unlimited capacity of development." France would be bridled, England subdued, as both would have to sue for passage through the Suez Canal, which would be under the control of the Turks. It is evident from the statements in this book, and they are backed by the pan-German leagues, that this party looks to England to provide the greatest part of the huge indemnity they will demand. They will insist on the "cession of half the English mercantile marine, and part of the fleet, in addition to a suitable indemnity in territory and money. England will be compelled to come to terms with Germany, as she is no longer in a position to feed herself with the shipping that she has left and to dominate the trade of the world." The elaborate diagrams work out the way in which all these various aims are to be fulfilled. They do not, however, give any diagrams showing the rate at which the submarines are to bring about the destruction of British merchant shipping, the main instrument to which these people look for the bringing of the British to sue for peace. All the hopes of the pan-Germans are based on the submarine campaign, and though we believe their hopes will die hard, they must have received a rude shock by the recent declarations that the submarine danger was no longer a peril to the Allies. The failure of the German armies in France and the corresponding Allied ascendency, it may be hoped, will prove an even ruder shock.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday.

His Excellency visited the Exhibition of Potato Seeds at the Agricultural College on Sunday morning.

His Excellency and P[illegible]ve Ganeshkhi[illegible] for Sholapur

Notes of the Day.

Strange Rhapsody.

One of the most entertaining features in the tours, which our Governors undertake, is the "address of welcome" which is offered at odd places. The municipality of some mofussil station bestirs itself, and by the time their Excellencies come loaded with garlands received in the train and on the platform, the local chairman appears with "the address" and manages, through the merit of several days' previous exercise, to spell out the document. Their Excellencies are no doubt deeply gratified at the account of their services and general indispensibility to the Empire, though often the Collector who stage-manages the affair, gets a word of praise in the course of the proceedings. Here is a passage from an address presented to Lord Pentland during his recent tour in South India.

> On the eve of great and far-reaching constitutional changes we are gratified that a statesman of your Excellency's ripe experience and knowledge of Parliamentary Government remains with us to tackle "the weighty task of working out in broad outlines the plan of one of the greatest political experiments ever undertaken in the world's history," and we are confident that your Excellency's enlightened liberalism of which the Scottish Small-Holdings Act is an imperishable monument, will have laid out in our province before your Excellency lays down the reins of office, a broad and easy road to Responsible Government.

Consolations!

We have had enough knowledge of the "ripe experience" and other fictitious qualities of Lord Pentland, so much so that the question has been often asked as to how long his Excellency would continue in the office he is occupying beyond his term. The consolation, however, is there when we see the fulsome praise with which he is greeted on his tour,—and the coy acknowledgments delivered in return for eulogies. To people of this country the attribute of "enlightened liberalism," with which Lord Pentland is credited, must be as a fable and a mystery. It is a pity that public bodies should be induced to offer reckless testimonials of statemanship to administrators whose performances are monuments of failure.

Cooperation in Sind.

In April last a special appointment of Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies in Sind was created. Mr. Azam Khan, who was appointed to the post, has fully justified his selection. The number of societies then existing in Sind was only 65, but this figure was raised by no fewer than 42 in the next three months through the exertion of the new Registrar. Mr. Azam Khan thinks that a Central Bank for Sind may shortly be started and appeals to rich capitalists and public-spirited men to finance and help it. The appointment of a Special Assistant Registrar was made in response to the wishes of the public in Sind and its success will depend as much on the extent to which leading men in Sind take an active interest in the spread of the movement as on the efforts of the special officer himself.

A Sidelight on Internments.

Mr. Syed Mahmud, after about three years' internment under the Defence of India Act, was released last week under the orders of the Behar Government. He was arrested in 1915 immediately after his return to India from the United States, where he had gone for the completion of his technical education, and interned in Hazaribagh Central Jail. The Lieutenant-Governor, it appears, happening to visit the jail, Mr. Syed Mahmud took the opportunity of seeking an interview with him and representing his case to him—with the result that, as the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" says, "his Honour made enquiries into the case and, being satisfied of his innocence, released him from jail and passed an order for his home internment at Muzafferpur. Here he remained interned for twenty-two months on a scanty allowance before the Superintendent of Police recommended his release to the Government and he was at last set free last week—not however without being made to execute a personal bond of Rs. 500 and to furnish two sureties of the same amount. That Mr. Syed Mahmud has been innocent of any offence against "public safety" is perfectly obvious from the circumstances of his case. Yet neither he nor the public knows or shall ever know why he should have been made to suffer as he was. The facts of this case throw a flood of light on the whole scandal of internments.

Women M. P.s.

When the agitation on behalf of Woman Suffrage was started in England, it was urged by opponents that the vote was really the thin end of the wedge and that women would, after accomplishing their immediate object, claim to sit in Parliament. The war has seen the enfranchisement of women, but there has not been any organised claim on the part of women for seats in the British Parliament, though as our readers are aware, three or four well-known English women have announced their candidature for the next General Election. Nor does the law as it stands allow women to compete at elections, for a ruling on the point has been announced in the House of Commons. The law officers of England, Scotland, and Ireland are, we are told, unanimously of opinion that women are not entitled to be candidates for Parliament. The interpretation of the law is not likely to be disputed, though the right of women to sit in the deliberative assembly is bound to be pressed at no very distant date for incorporation in the Act of Enfranchisement.

FURTHER ALLIED VICTORY.

MARQUEVILLERS AND GRIVELLERS OCCUPIED.

ENEMY PUT TO HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12, 12-30 a.m.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

Last night's French communique says:—

To-day we continue to advance between the Avre and the Oise, notwithstanding the enemy resistance.

South of the Avre, we occupied Marquevillers and Grivillers and reached the line of Armancourt-Thilloloy. We made progress of two kilometres north of Roye-sur-Matz to the outskirts of Canny-sur-Matz. Farther south, we conquered and passed Laberliere.

Our advance between the Matz and the Oise was accentuated and north of Chavincourt we hold Machemont and Cambronne.

BRITISH ADVANCE N. OF SOMME.

FRENCH PROGRESS S. OF AVRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11, 12-30 p.m
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 12

A British communiqué says by a successful operation last night we advanced our line northward of the Somme on the high ground between Etineham and Dermancourt. Fighting southwards of the river was reported at several points.

The French progressed along the south bank of the Avre and reached the outskirts of Lechelle St. Aurin.

We repulsed a local attack this morning on the positions northward of Kemmel taking prisoners. We drove off raiders north of the Scarpe.

We slightly improved our positions eastward of Robecq.

FRENCH PROGRESS BETWEEN AVRE AND OISE.

DOULOGNE-LA-GRASSE MASSIF CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11, 4 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 12.

A French communiqué says last evening and last night, we again progressed on the whole front between the Avre and the Oise, carried the Doulogne-la-Grasse massif and advanced east of Bus. Farther south, we penetrated the wooded region between the Matz and the Oise, reached the outskirts of Laberliere and Cuts, took Mareuil-la-Motte and advanced about three kilometres north of Chevincourt.

ENEMY ATTACKS AT LIHONS

REPULSED AFTER SEVERE FIGHTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 12.

A British communiqué says fresh enemy divisions from the reserve this morning strongly attacked our position at Lihons and southward and northward of that place, but all the attacks were repulsed after severe fighting in which we inflicted great loss upon the advancing lines.

At one point immediately north of Lihons the assault troops broke into our positions and penetrated to the western side of the village, but we counter-attacked with determination and in the course of fierce fighting over difficult ground drove back the enemy to eastward and northward of the village and the line was completely restored. On our right the French co-operating with us continued the attack and progressed southwestward and southward of Roye. Our patrols took prisoners, the few remaining on the British front.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11, 12-25 a.m.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

A wireless German official message says:

The British and the French bringing up strong reserves continued attacks on the whole front between the Ancre and the Avre. The enemy gained ground in the centre of the battle front beyond Rosieres and Hangest. We withdrew during the night to rear the lines eastward of Montdidier.

FIGHTING SOUTH OF SOMME.

OF DESPERATE AND DING-DONG CHARACTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 12.

Reuter learns that at noon to-day the Allied line north and south was from the point west of Meaulte, thence via Etinehem, Framerville, Lihons, Parvillers, Lechelle, Armancourt, Roye-sur-Matz, Moreuil, Lamotte, Samson, Mechemont, and thence along the Oise.

South of the Somme the situation is becoming stabilised. We have not advanced during the past twelve hours, even slightly retiring at some places. The fighting here has been of a desperate ding-dong character, the enemy calling up reserves and counter-attacking heavily apparently to enable him to save material. Further south the French have advanced slightly.

The latest authoritative total number of prisoners is 28,000 with 450 guns.

The French Third Army is vigorously attacking on the high ground in the neighbourhood of Lassigny and is progressing satisfactorily having advanced from three to five miles since yesterday morning in this region. An early enemy retirement to the line of Peronne-Nesle-Noyon canal is expected. His reserves are believed not to exceed twenty divisions. It is stated that the Allies are capable of holding all the ground won and that they will be ready to advance when the opportunity comes.

BATTLE OF CHIPILLY.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarter's wiring this evening says the quantities of material on fire could be seen at Chaulnes yesterday afternoon. The battle in which the British and the Americans cleared up the Chipilly triangle was a remarkable feat. The Americans arrived after a forced march and without halting a moment fixed bayonets, followed the barrage and cleared the ground making way for further advance. They took over 500 prisoners. The English who took Chipilly, had some of the hardest fighting in this offensive carrying the place on the afternoon of the 9th, in less than three-quarters of an hour.

It is confirmed that the enemy's casualties were very heavy. Prisoners state that the 7th Bavarian Division which arrived at Lihons in time to receive the full weight of the Australians' assault is incapable of further fighting for the present, and the 41st Division is practically wiped out. The Australians on the first day took 1,600 prisoners or five times their own total casualties for the day and the night of 10th. We are pushing forward to Proyart alone the Faucourt road, meeting very heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. In more than one place we are back in the old Somme positions and at Fransart we are across these. In all thirty enemy divisions took part in the fighting, ten from the reserve. The retreating enemy continues to set fire to villages and blow up damps a long way back.

CHAULNES OCCUPIED.

BY CANADIANS AND AUSTRALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 12.

PARIS.—The "Petit Parisien" states that the Canadians and the Australians have occupied Chaulnes.

ENEMY CONTEMPLATING COUNTER OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 11, 2-25 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 12.

PARIS.—A semi-official statement says Montdidier fell owing to the combined movement of the right wing of General Debeney's army and the left wing of the French third army commanded by General Humbert.

"Le Journal" states that the scouting aeroplanes report that strong enemy columns are advancing by forced marches from Cambrai, Peronne and St. Quentin. Apparently, the enemy is contemplating a violent counter-offensive in order to save Roye, the fall of which is hitherto not confirmed.

ANOTHER GERMAN ADMISSION.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 11.

German semiofficial telegrams attribute Field-Marshal Haig's success to a thick fog enabling squadrons of tanks to pass the German anti-tank fire and parfly to penetrate the artillery lines.

RAILWAY STATION AT KARLSRUHE BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11, 11-50 p.m.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

The Air Ministry says:—

Our squadrons on the morning of the 11th attacked the railway station at Karlsruhe and one aerodrome. Clouds hindered the observation, but a large bomb was seen to hit the station causing explosion.

We drove down three machines out of control. One of ours was driven down out of control.

AIR FIGHTING.

INTENSE BRITISH ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12-30 a.m.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

In a communique with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—

There was intense air fighting on the 10th August. We destroyed 41 machines and drove down 20 out of control. Twelve of ours are missing. We dropped 23½ tons of bombs in daytime and 31 tons, principally upon bridges and stations in the Somme valley during the night. The amount of small-arms ammunition fired from the air upon the retreating enemy broke all the recent records.

We brought down two night bombing machines one being a giant German machine with five engines and a heavy load of bombs. Anti-aircraft guns brought down two other hostile machines recently.

ENEMY MINESWEEPERS OFF ZEEBRUGGE.

HEAVILY BOMBED BY BRITISH AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 12.

The Admiralty states that our aircraft on the 9th heavily bombed the enemy minesweepers off Zeebrugge. They also observed a German destroyer sunk 8 miles northward of Zeebrugge, probably by a British mine.

GENERAL DEBENEY'S TRIUMPHAL MARCH

ALLIED TROOPS IN HIGHEST SPIRITS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

Reuter's special correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring on Saturday evening says: How General Debeney attacking early in the morning from the southwest swept past Assainvilleors plateau, reached by noon Faverolles and an hour later took Etelfay and completely surrounded Montdidier, is described as a triumphal march by the oldest veterans. Meanwhile between Montdidier and the Oise the Fernch made a bound forward of two to three miles.

Captured Officers state that never before have they been pressed back at such rate. Light tanks played a great part in the drive saving a great number of casualties. The territory captured is crammed with abandoned material, includisg guss and shells of all calibres. Twenty-one guns were captured at Neuville, including six big howitzers.

Every one participating in the battlefield is in the highest spirits many despite forty-five hours of incessant fighting and advancing.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE STAND ON VESLE.

DEFENSIVE SYSTEM COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Aug. 12.

Reuter's special correspondent at the American Headquarters wiring on Monday evening says: It is evident that the enemy intends to make us pay a full price for any attempt to drive him beyond the Vesle. He seems to have completed his defensive system and is now able to bring his heavies to bear upon us from across the Aisne.

He also has an extraordinary profusion of airmen on this front, which would make one suspicious of some counter-effort here, were he not so busily occupied elsewhere. This, however, naturally greatly increases the difficulties of our aerial reconnaisance.

REVOLUTIONARY CRIME IN BENGAL.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON RESPONSIBILITY OF PRESS AND PUBLIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Replying to an address presented by the Mymensingh Peoples' Association yesterday, Lord Ronaldshay spoke at some length on the revolutionary crime in Bengal. Referring to the ways of removing discontent, he said:—

"You can do more than anyone else can, simply by desisting in the minds of these people the belief that you are in sympathy with them. The question of releasing a certain political prisoner from jail was recently under consideration, but before a decision could be come to, it was necessary to find out whether he had repented of his former deeds. He was accordingly interviewed by a person, who was related to him and this is what he said, "I regret that I have ever made any disclosures to the police. I made this mistake simply because I was not till then sure of the sympathy of my countrymen. Recent publications in the newspapers have cleared up my vision and I now see that my countrymen have fully appreciated the work done by us. This is why newspapers and leaders in Congresses, Conferences and Leagues have been fighting tooth and nail for our cause and are moving heaven and earth to turn the Defence of India Act into a dead letter." There you have the case of a man, who was inclined to repent of his former ways but was suddenly persuaded to return to them by writings of a certain section of the press and by thoughtless utterances of certain public men. I would that both the press and the public would weigh carefully the awful responsibility, which unknowingly perhaps, they are laying at their own doors."

ALLIED SUCCESS.

HITS THE ENEMY HARD.

GERMAN PRESS ADMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Aug. 12.

AMSTERDAM.—The German newspapers are beginning to admit the allied success though professing calm confidence in the future. All dwell on the surprise, due to fog, enabling the tanks to break through.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," says: "We lost a not inconsiderable number of prisoners and guns without so far other serious consequences. It remains to be seen whether the situation is changed strategically."

The "Cologne Gazette' says: "Reasons for regrettable occurrences have not yet been cleared up."

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" remarks: "There is no good in hiding the fact that this check south of the Somme by the enemy, not numerically superior, hits us hard."

The "Vossische Zeitung" says: "The least vulnerable point in our front was attacked. Therefore it is ridiculous to say that our entire position is menaced. When General Hindenburg has consolidated the Aisne and Vesle front he will be able freely to shift his reserves to every menaced point."

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung," an organ of the pan-Germans, says: "Events between the Somme and the Avre constitute the first serious defeat in this war. This is due to the state of morale of Prince Rupprecht's troops."

The "Vorwaerts," commenting on the crisis, confronting Germany at the opening of the fifth year of the war, says that morale of the nation has been damaged by pan-Germans' wild cry for conquest.

FIRST AMERICAN ARMY.

FORMED IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Aug. 12.

PARIS.—The formation of the first American army in France is officially announced. General Pershing commands while retaining the Chief command of, the American expeditionary force.

SWEDISH REPRESENTATIONS AT MOSCOW.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CONSULS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Aug. 12.

STOCKHOLM.—In consequence of Swedish representations at Moscow, the British and French Consuls have been released.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES' THREAT.

SAFETY OF GERMAN EMBASSY ENDANGERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Aug. 12.

It is officially announced from Berlin that Helfferich has informed the Soviet Government that the social revolutionaries' threat to employ terror as fighting methods, endangers the safety of the members of the German embassy which will therefore be transferred to Pskoff as Petrograd is equally as dangerous as Moscow.

RANGOON RACES.

NEW TOTALISATOR A SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

The totalisator started at the Rangoon Turf Club meeting yesterday proved a great success despite the difficulties of starting due to the influenza affecting the staff. Two winners paid Rs. 118 for Rs. 5 bet, and one placed horse paid Rs. 72-8 for Rs. 5. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor escorted by the senior Steward Mr. A. B. Ritchie inspected the tote working in both enclosures. Sir Henry Keary an old supporter of Rangoon racing was present. Prices paid on the tote compared very favourably with those offered by six book-makers and the new method is certain of success. The only criticism was regarding the delay in calculating the dividend and paying out. It is intended to increase the number of selling windows for the meeting of the 24th. Rs. 50 window did practically no business, all interest being in Rs. 5 tickets.

It is understood that Mr. C. M. Pearce, General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway Co., is likely to retire from service in February. The question of his successor is before the Board of Directors.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Newbould has been appointed Steward of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club in the place of the late Mr. T. Curtis Hayward.

"REFORM PROPOSALS FUNDAMENTALLY DEFECTIVE."

NEGATION OF DOCTRINE OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

FARCE OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

AVOWED DISTRUST OF PEOPLE.

MR. HORNIMAN'S APPEAL TO INDIAN LEADERS.

AKOLA, Aug. 11.

The Special Conference of the Central Provinces and Berar met this morning at the Ram Theatre. There was a full attendance of delegates and visitors, including about a hundred ladies. There was keen enthusiasm among those present and the members took considerable interest in the proceedings. The following is the full text of the Presidential address of Mr. B. G. Horniman. The address was well received and was listened to with profound interest and the speaker was frequently interrupted with cheers and applause.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you sincerely for the honour you have done me by electing me as the President of this important joint Provincial Conference of the Central Provinces and Berar. I assure you that I use the word honour in no formal sense, for a heavy responsibility is laid upon the shoulders of one who is called upon to preside at such a gathering at this grave juncture in the history of India, and I feel that it is a signal mark of distinction and perhaps I may be allowed to say of trust that you have conferred upon me. (Hear, hear.) The responsibility of a public pronouncement on such an occasion and at such a time is indeed a heavy one, but I trust that I may be able to fulfil it to your satisfaction and justify your confidence.

But whatever the shortcomings of which I may be guilty in your view, I ask you to believe that the views I shall express have been formed on a most earnest consideration in my judgment of what is best for India and her people, (Hear, hear) and after consultation and discussion with many of your leaders, those with whom I agree and some of those who do not agree with me on all points. Right or wrong, I have no motive to serve however, but the cause of the land of my adoption and the land of my birth and the great confederation of States of which they are a part. And I believe, as we must all believe, that the truest service to India, as it is the truest service also to England and the whole Empire, is to strive to attain for India and her people those rights which are the birthrights of all peoples and to place her in a position of equality and full dignity with the free peoples of the world, as a trusted and trusting partner in the great Empire (Applause); the political greatness and economic wealth of which has been and must remain so largely dependent on her willingness and contentment to remain with it.

Special Season of Congress

Ladies and Gentlemen, there is only one subject at this Conference which is uppermost in our minds and with which I think you will expect me to deal with, to the exclusion of almost everything else, and it will meet with your wishes, I have no doubt, if I plunge at once in *medias res*. An event extraordinary and unprecedented in the history of our National Congress is to take place in a few days from now. A special session of the Congress has been called to meet at the end of this month to consider and express an opinion upon the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford which has been recently published. And the event is the most momentous. I think I may say, in the political history of India since the rule of the country was taken over by the British Crown. While, therefore, there may be other subsidiary pressing matters on which we may desire to express an opinion, and will be right in doing so, you will agree with me in thinking that our almost undivided attention, must be given to this greatest question of the Constitutional Reforms, which will decide the course of political progress in this country, its contentment or otherwise for many years to come, and that our main purpose at this Conference is to put forward our views on this great problem for the help and guidance of the special Session of the Congress in coming to a decision.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have no desire to detain you by entering into any elaborate historical retrospect, but I think it is essential that we should find first of all the basic principles on which we are to build and to that end I must refer, at the outset, first, to the constitutional aims and principles contained in the creed of the Congress and for which the Congress has been working for so many years past; and second, to the recent events which have led to the production of these proposals for reform on the part of his Majesty's Secretary of State and his Excellency the Viceroy. As regards the first, the Indian National Congress has always fought as its first aim to obtain for the people of India a voice in the management of its own affairs. We need not, however, go back further than, first, 1891, when, as the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has recently reminded us, the Congress passed a Resolution demanding for the people of the country a "potential voice" in the management of their own affairs, and, second, 1907 when the Congress in order definitely to formulate its position incorporated in its constitution Self-Government on the lines of that obtaining in the Self-Governing Dominions, as the aim which it sought to achieve by all constitutional means. The attempt that was made in 1909, known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, to take a step in advance towards the satisfaction of our aspirations was but the merest tinkering with reform; it did not even pretend to do more than admit the elected representatives of public bodies and a few Indians selected by Government themselves to consultative and critical functions in the Government and administration of the country and, since the success of such a tentative and timid experiment depended entirely on the extent to which a bureaucratic administration extended its consideration and co-operation to the non-official element in the Councils and acted upon its advice, it has not been a success at all. But had the Morley-Minto Reforms fulfilled all the expectations that even their authors hoped for them, they could not for very much longer have continued as a stop-gap to the ever-increasing demands of the Indian people to take a really substantial step on the road to self-government and to secure such a measure of control in the Councils of the Government as would give them the most effective voice in the management of their own affairs. "The spirit of Liberty" as the authors of the recent Report have said in discussing the pre-war situation "was abroad and active" and criticism was "combined with advocacy and progress and with demands that became steadily more insistent for a form of Government which would leave Indians free to rule India in a manner consistent with Indian ideas."

Principle of Self-determination

Such was the atmosphere and the situation before the great cataclysm of 1914. We need not discuss what course events might have taken had it not been for that catastrophic event. I only want to note the situation. But in 1914 came the great adventure of Prussian Militarism and dominationism. It was quickly realised that Liberty would be nowhere safe in the world if this repulsive adventure of aggression were to succeed. It was not merely the liberty of France, Belgium or Servia that was involved. The liberty of the world was threatened with destruction, What was the effect following upon this brutal shock to the impact of the moral sense of the great democratic and liberty-loving peoples. The whole lesson it taught was realised and expressed in the immortal phrase of President Wilson that "the world must be made safe for democracy," that every people must be free to decide for themselves the form of Government under which they should live; and that if the world was to remain at peace and humanity to be saved from the lust of domination the evils of race subjection, and the horrors of autocracy, there must be government everywhere only with the consent of the governed. (Applause.) Thus, the angle of vision was changed and political preconceptions revised, British Statesmen were the foremost in asserting and preaching the doctrine of self-determination. India might have been content to await the end of the War, before she called for a revision of her case and the application of these incontestable maxims to herself. But she was forestalled by the other members of the Empire who began to demand and obtained a hearing for the demand for a greater, if not an equal voice, in its chief councils. Faced with the alternative of remaining a dependent—subject to the domination of the great colonies as well as the Mother-country—it was time for India to better herself and thus since 1915, the National Congress and its associated organisations have been energetically agitating for the immediate translation of these great and noble maxims regarding "self-determination" and "Government with the consent of the governed" into practice by the grant, without further delay, of a substantial measure of responsible Government to India.

Congress-League Demands.

Ladies and Gentlemen, when we consider the uncompromising fashion in which the doctrine of "self-determination" has been preached from the house top by British Statesmen, I think we may say that the Congress has been comparatively modest in its demands. (Hear, hear.) But in its modesty, it has been equally clear and uncompromising and the principles which it has asked to be laid down as the least that can be given as a first step towards the attainment of the full measure of responsibility are plain and I hope unchangeable. (Hear, hear.) In 1915 we passed a resolution calling for such an immediate measure of reform as would subject the executive government to effective popular con-

(Continued on page 8.)

"REFORM PROPOSALS FUNDAMENTALLY DEFECTIVE."

(Continued from page 7.)

trol—that was when Sir S. P. Sinha presided—and instructed the All-India Committee to draw up a scheme of reforms on those lines in conjunction with the Council of the All-India Moslem League. In 1916, at Lucknow, we pased a resolution embodying that scheme, the leading principles of which I think it is useful and in fact necessary to recall, I will give briefly as defined by the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastry:—

1. That the voice of the duly elected representatives of the people should prevail both in the Indian and the Provincial Legislative Councils.

2. The Legislative Councils should enjoy complete freedom of legislation subject to certain exclusions (Imperial defence peace and war and foreign and political relations with other states).

3. The Legislative Councils should have full control of the finances of the country, including powers of taxation and regulation of expenditure and full fiscal autonomy.

4. The councils to have the power of controlling the executive though not of turning them out of office.

5. The public representatives to be elected by ballot on a direct and broad franchise.

6. The judiciary to be independent of the Executive.

Ladies and Gentlemen, if there is anything in this doctrine of self-determination, if it is sound teaching that the only proper sort of government is that where the government is responsible to the people, these are indeed very modest demands, which were put forward, let us remember, not as an extravagant and excessive request in the hope of getting something less, but as an irreducible minimum (Hear, hear) at any rate as regards principles, devised in order to satisfy the demand for a transitional stage. Ladies and gentlemen, we have now to decide whether we are going to run away from or stand by our principles.

Declaration of Aug. 20, 1917.

Let us now turn to the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and recall briefly the circumstances which immediately produced it. At first the Government in this country met the agitation for an immediate declaration of policy and an early instalment of reform by a series of measures of repression, instigated by those at the centre of affairs in Delhi and Simla and which were an amazing negation of everything that was being shouted at the world by British Statesmen and of the very ideals and principles for which Great Britain, with the freely-given aid of Indian blood and treasure, was waging war. That policy did not succeed. I do not suppose there has ever been an example so striking and instructive—though there have been many in the world's history—of repression defeating its own object. Those measures of repression only served to fan the flame of agitation into a veritable conflagration and the Govornment saw fit to change their attitude. The change came on August 20th 1917 when the Secretary of State made his famous declaration in the House of Commons and announced his intention of visiting this Country in the following terms:

"The Policy of his Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible, and that it is of the highest importance as a preliminary to considering what these steps should be that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at Home and in India. His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided, with his Majesty's approval, that I should accept the Viceroy's invitation to proceed to India to discuss these matters with the Viceroy and the Government of India, to consider with the Viceroy the the views of local Governments, and to receive with him the suggestions of representative bodies and others.

"I would add that progress in this Policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of Indian peoples, must be the judges of the time and measure of each advance, and they must be guided by the co-operation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility."

Not a final verdict.

Well, Ladies and gentlemen, in 1917 the Indian National Congress reaffirmed the position taken up in 1915 and 1916. We expressed grateful satisfaction, I say the exact word over the pronouncement made by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India on behalf of the Imperial Government that its object is the establishment of responsible Government in India and we, the Congress, urged "the necessity for the immediate enactment of a Parliamentary Statute providing for the establishment of responsible Government for India at an early date, the full measure to be attained, within a time limit to be fixed in the Statute itself," and we expressed our "emphatic opinion that the Congress-League Schelme of Reforms ought to be immediately introduced by the statute as the first step in the process." I want it to be noted that when the Congress came to deal with the pronouncement of August 20, 1917, it confined itself to expressing its satisfaction with the declaration by his Majesty's Government that the establishment of responsible government was the goal of British Policy in India, and it ignored the cautious and unsatisfactory terms of the rest of the pronouncement, and proceeded to demand.

(1) A Parliamentary Statute providing for the establishment of responsible Government at an early date,

(2) the inclusion in the Stature of the date on which full responsible Government should be attained, and

(3) the immediate adoption of the Congress-League Scheme as the first step.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am laying stress on this because it has been attempted in certain quarters to have it laid down that we are confined within the four corners of the announcement of August 20, 1917, and that we are thus bound by its limitations. (Hear, hear). It has even been stated that every subject of the King-Emperor, British or Indian, is absolutely bound by its terms. That is an extraordinary proposition to which, I do not hink, anyone but its authors will assent. (Hear, hear). There is nothing sacrosanct about the announcement. It has even no constitutional sanctity. It was merely an announcement of policy on the part of the Government in power which many go out of power any moment and it is open to anyone to accept it or not as he chooses and thinks fit. What is clear, Ladies and Gentlemen is that the Congress did not accept it. The Congress welcomed the declaration of policy, but as to the method of carrying out the policy it passed over the terms laid down in the announcement and it reiterated its own demand. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, it would be impossible that we could accept a pronouncement that is the very negation of the principle of self-determination and tells the people of this country: "We cannot deny your right to self-government but when you shall have it and the extent of the instalments to be doled out must be decided by us and not by you." (Hear, hear). That is clearly not self-determination but a donial of your right to have it, and no Indian or body or association of Indians, who believes in self-determination, or who believes that the country is fit for responsible government or who voted for the Congress resolutions of 1915, 1916 and 1917 could accept it without staltifying himself and abadoning the whole position taken up by the Congress (loud cheers) in those resolutions. No, Ladies and gentlemen, the announcement of August 20, 1917, was not accepted as the final verdict on our demand. (Hear, hear). It was accepted as a basis of discussion and its forbidding phraseology was ignored in the hope that when Mr. Montagu, a man who had expressed himself in terms of severe criticism of the present system of Government in India and was known to be sympathetic to our cause—that when he came here as Secretary of of State to discuss with representative bodies the problems to be tackled, he would deal with us in the generous and statesmanlike spirit of the utterances of himself and other British statesman rather than regard himself as bound by the rigid and cramping terms of an announcement, which was phrased to accommodate the limited vision of Lord Curzon and Lord Milner and Mr. Bonar Law.

Report Profoundly Disappointing.

Well, Mr. Montagu has come and gone and we now have the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms drawn up by himself and Lord Chelmsford with the assistance, I believe, of Mr. Marris. Ladies and gentlemen, I am here to speak to you frankly what is in my mind and I do not believe you would wish me to do otherise. And I say, at once, that in my view the Report is profoundly disappointing. (Hear, hear). And I believe there is no doubt that it has profoundly disappointed the country. Self-determination was formally denied in the announcement of August 20; it has been practically ejected by the Report of April 1918 and that full measure of Responsible Government for which you asked for a definite date to be fixed has receded into an indefinite and distant future, to be attained only after the lapse of an unknown number of decades taken up by a process of training at the termination of each of which everything will be determined by somebody else and not by Self. (Hear, hear.) Your are not fit for self-government say Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, and to make even a small beginning will be a doubtful experiment, (Cheers) but we cannot ignore the inconsistency of refusing to India what British statesmen declare is necessary for the world and we are bound by the terms of the anouncement of August 20th, which says a beginning must be made, so we propose to risk the experiment and make a very small beginning and at the end of every ten years your conduct shall be reviewed by a commission which will decide whether you are allowed to advance, to stand still, or to go back. The "conditions of the problem" are exhaustively reviewed and it is found that, while the educated classes have made striking progress in their political development during the last few years, the masses are still ignorant and "need the protection of the bureaucracy" (Cheers) "the basis of a system of responsibility is a lively and effective sense of sanctity of other people's rights" and that sense is not yet developed in India—I suppose it is the exclusive monopoly of the bureaucrats!—cleavages of religion, race and caste; abysmal ignorance; unequal distribution of wealth; the small proportion of people who interest themselves in or know anything about politics; the inarticulate state of the ryot and his contentment and appreciation of the present beneficient system of administration, and so on and so on. All these old shibboleths are once more marshalled to the front and arrayed before us in imposing and attratice phraseology to exhibit the complexities of the problem and provide the justification for making the first step as tentative and timid as possible and overloading the concessions that are made with an elaborate series of safeguards and checks the only admirable thing about which, is the ingenuity that has devised them and which would have been better employed in elaborating checks and safeguards on our bureaucratic rulers. For if these proposals are to be passed into law as they stand the latter will remain as much as ever, and perhaps more, our masters.

Hollow plea of unfitness.

What is the relevancy of the plea of unfitness? I will not trouble to examine the accuracy of the list of conditions which are said to make up the unfitness in the view of the authors of the report. But the bulk of all these conditions have not prevented other countries from achieving or receiving the gift of responsible government. (Hear hear.) Ignorance, want of education, cleavages of caste and religion and even race, unequal distribution of wealth, these and other detrimental things did not stand in the way of the British and the American peoples when they achieved responsible government, they did not stand in the way of Canada or of South Africa when they reecived the free gift of responsible government from the Mothercountry. (Applause.) I cannot in the time at my disposal enter more elaborately into these illuminating historical parallels. I would ask every one to read the able and convincing memorandum of the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya which contains the most effective exposure of the hollowness of this plea of unfitness I have ever read. Why is India alone to be judged by these standards? Let India be unfit, but let India, be ruled by Indians according to Indian ideals (Applause) and it is her right to claim it. She has the right like all other nations to find her way through the path of experience by mistakes if you will, and if, as Mr. Chamberlain told us only a few days ago, "progress in India must be through mistakes," for God's sake let Indians have the power to make the mistakes themselves (Loud cheers), for they are sick and tired of the mistakes of the bureaucracy and believe that they would thrive better on those of an indigenous character.

Drastic Alterations Necessary.

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not wish to use the language of exaggeration, but I have examined these proposals for Reforms over and over again, I have discussed them and I have studied with due attention the opinions that have been passed upon them by people of all shades of opinion, and I cannot find that they offer us any immediate and effective control over the administration, while they certainly do not promise us anything in the future but leave us at the mercy of the chances of a game of beggar-my-neighbour with the bureaucracy, in which the dice—if I may be allowed to mix my metaphors—are heavily loaded in favour of the latter. (hear, hear). And I have not been able to find that they satisfy anybody except in a small degree. Even the nine gentlemen who signed the manifesto known as the manifesto of the Bombay Moderates, are not completely satisfied with the scheme for the provinces, though they regard it as a substantial instalment, and they declare unequivocally that the scheme as regards the Government of India is "excessively cautious and unnecessarily illiberal" (Hear hear), incompatible even, they say, with the terms of the announcement of August 20, to which they attach so much sanctity, and based on an unsound formula. Ladies and gentlemen, I agree with every word of that and I do not know that anything more condemnatory could be said (Hear, hear). Then, I find that there is a considerable number of people, both in and outside the congress, and even nominated members of the council, who are in a state of nervous tension lest the scheme should be summarily rejected, who tell us we shall be lost if we do not accept it, display grave dissatisfaction when they come to analyse the detailes in regard to some of the most essential features. Well, we need not quarrel with them. There are many ways of receiving a stone instead of the bread for which you ask. You may say: "I don't want your stone" or you may say: "I gratefully accept this stone you have given me, but may I respectfully point out that I asked for bread. And if by the latter process we get some bread to go on with, I would be the last to say that we should refuse to take the sustenance that it affords, even if it is only half-a-loaf. But if we are going to proceed on these lines, let us see that we get at least one half loaf. Now if these proposals gave us half-a-loaf, we might perhaps, accept it and begin to ask for more as soon as we had swallowed it. But the proposals as they stand, will have to be materially modified, and in fact, drastically altered and supplemented before they can be accepted even as half-a-loaf. (Hear. hear).

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, as they frankly state in the Report, have felt themselves bound by the terms of the announcement of August 20th and they have drafted their proposals in accordance with the limitations thus imposed. They have been over-careful, perhaps—so careful to keep themselves within the four corners of the announcement as to occupy only a very small space in the room that it provides. We on our part must examine their proposals in the light of the principles laid down in the Congress League Scheme (Applause) and generally of the resolutions passed by the Congress in 1915, 1916 and 1917 and the modifications, alterations and supplementations that we propose must be drawn so as to bring the proposals, as far as they allow, into conformity with those principles (Hear Hear). I may say here, perhaps, that I think we need not bother ourselves at present with any discussion on the basis of the terms "rejection" and "acceptance." It is clear that the question of rejection or acceptance has not yet arisen. We are not called upon to accept or reject anything. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have laid before us certain proposals and they have invited criticism and suggestions. To that invitation Mr. Montagu has within the last few days, added an emphatic assurance by way of corollary that the report is not to be regarded as "a finished document" to be translated "unaltered into an Act of Parliament." It is there to be criticised, to be sifted and to be tested. Well, let us criticise, let us sift and let us test. Having done that we shall wait and see how far our criticisms and our suggestions are acted upon in the draft of the Bill that is now being prepared. But I would urge Mr. Montagu in the meanwhile not to leave the drafting too much in the hands of Mr. Marris and not to continue his assistance on our keeping within the four corners of the announcement of August 20, 1917, for there cannot be satisfaction of our demands unless there is to be some relaxation in that respect. Well, having offered our suggestions and criticism having put forward anew our demands on such basis as this report provides, we will wait for the Bill When that is published in September next when the final word of the Imperial Government is before us in that draft, then will come the time when we shall be called upon to say whether we reject or accept what is offered to us. (Hear hear). And that we shall be able to do, since the Bill cannot come before Parliament until next Spring, at the Delhi Congress next Christmas.

Some fundamental defects.

In the meanwhile, as I have said, we must examine these proposals, which are unacceptable as they stand, in the light of the principle of the Congress-League resolutions and see what we can do to bring them into line with those principles. You will not ask me, ladies and gentlemen, to explain to you the details of the proposals for, I am sure you are by now well-versed in all their qualities and defects. I propose only as briefly as possible to see where they depart from or are in opposition to our demands. If we take just once again the main principles of the Congress-League Scheme as I have enumerated them above, they are briefly:

1. Popularly elected Legislative Councils on a broad fanchise (That is an elective majority.)

2. Control of the Executive by the Councils.

3. Power of the purse in the hands of the Councils with the reservations already stated and

4 *Provincial autonomy based on the above.*

In regard to the first, the Report proposes a substantial elected majority in the councils and proposes a direct and broad franchise. That is what we have asked for and fortunately it provides a basis on which we are able to deal, as a common ground, for discussion of the scheme. But when we come to the principles of control of the Executive and the power of the purse, the proposals concede neither one nor the other in the Government of India and concede only a very modified control in the Provincial Governments. Indeed, in regard to the former we are at an absolute deadlock, for while our fundamental proposition is that the popular representatives must be given an effective control over the Executive in all but matters of Imperial Defence and foreign relations, Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford frankly begin with "the fundamental proposition that the capacity of the Government of India to obtain its will in all essential matters must be unimpaired," and they go on to say "we seek deliberately, when the purpose justifies us, to depart from popular methods of legislation; and it is obvious that no device which conforms to those methods can possibly serve our purpose." These are very uncompromising declarations and we can only hope that the unanimous opposition, which has been expressed from every quarter, in this matter to this frank departure from the terms of the announcement of August 20th constituting a glaring rejection of the principle of self-determination at the outset will induce Mr. Montagu to recognise the imperative necessity of abandoning this position if the scheme for the Government of India is to command assent in any quarter. You are aware how it is proposed in the report to secure for the Governor-General in Council the drastic powers necessary to enable him to over-ride the popular will. A government bill amended by the assembly in opposition to the wishes of the Government will be re-amended in the Council of State in accordance with the Government views. If the popular assembly then refuses to accept it as amended by the Council of State it will go to a joint session of both the Houses, unless the Governor-General chooses to certify it as essential to the interests of peace, order or good government (including sound financial administration) in which case the assembly will not have the power to modify or reject the amendments. Similarly, if the Bill is refused or thrown out by the Assembly the Governor-General will certify it and send it to the Council of State for disposal finally and the Governor-General in Council is to have power, in addition, in cases of emergency to pass a Bill through the Council of State and merely report it to the Assembly as having been passed. Again in case of a Private Bill, the Governor-General in Council may certify it as being prejudicial to good administeration and send it to the Council of State to be passed into Law in the form there given to it. Thus the authors of the Report have devised an effective machinery to satisfy their aim that the will of the Government of India shall remain unimpaired. In any conflict of opinion the popular assembly will be wholly at the mercy of the Executive. That is a proposal that must be drastically modified and we must demand that, first, the Council of State if there is going to be a Council of State shall be elected, so far as it is elective not from a fancy electorate, but from an electorate that directly or indirectly represents the people, (Hear hear) and second that all this machinery of the Governor-General's certificate shall be removed and the decision of the joint session of the two houses in case of dispute shall be final The Governor-General and the Governor-General-in-Council will retain their powers of assent, reservation or disallowance, the Governor-General will retain his power of making ordinances and the Governor-General-in-Council his power of making regulations. Surely that should suffice to carry any Government in the world through all such crisis that may arise when emergency measures or powers are essentially called for. And unless this is done, we shall still be at the mercy of an Executive with powers for the permanent enactment of repressive measures like the Press Act and the Defence of India Act and as well as powers to reject measures that are insistently demanded by the needs of the people. Then we must ask that at the least the powers of the Assembly in the Government of India to control or modify the budget shall be equal to those accorded to the Provincial Councils whatever it may be when the Scheme is modified. And we must hold to our demand that at least half the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council shall be members of and responsible to the Assembly in the same way as it has been proposed that the Ministers in the Provinces shall be responsible to the Councils. These are the main changes in the Scheme of the Government of India that, I suggest, are [illegible] tial if we are to [illegible] of responsible Government, which must be begun in the Provinces as well as in the central authority.

Farce of provincial autonomy.

I now turn to the proposals for the Provinces. Here again there is no concession of the Congress Demand. The Congress League Scheme has, in fact, been wholly rejected. The joint scheme or Curtis Scheme as we call it, has also been elaborately rejected but not without having extracted from it its kenel in the shape of a divided executive with "reserved" and transferred "subjects. Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, this principle of dualism in the Government appears to me to be thoroughly unsound and without entering into details, it seems to me, that the elaborate paraphernalia of a divided executive, with executive members in charge of 'reserved' subjects, non-controllable by the Legislative Council and Ministers in charge of "transferred" subjects controllable by the legislative councils, the Governor being at liberty to deliberate with his whole Government or part of it as he thinks fit, and empowered to call in additional official members to give further weight to the official side of the case: and on top of this all this paraphernalia of power to certify legislation as essential or undesirable, as the case may, be, in the interests of peace, order or good Government or sound financial administration and advisory Committees and Grand Committees all this will lead to such a production of incessant deadlocks and constant thwarting of the popular will as will in all likeli-hood reduce the whole business of administration and legislation to a farce (Hear hear). We know where the shoe pinches and we shall have Mr. Peace, Order or Good Government—Mr. Pogg, we might call him—walking in at every turn. And when he is not available in will come Mr. Sound Financial Administration, or if it is a popular bill dealing with a transferred subject Mr. Reserved Subject will step in and say: You are poaching on my reserve! But even that does not exhaust the possibilities, for the authors of the report lay it down that the Governor should not accept without hesitation proposals which are the result of inexperience. Ladies and gentlemen, can we hope that with all these years of experience of our bureaucratic infallibles and Governors in official leading strings, that in all essential matters must be unimpaired," and they go on to say "we seek deliberately, when the purpose justifies us, to depart from popular methods of legislation; and it is obvious that no device which conforms to those methods can possibly serve our purpose." 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Distrust of the People.

Distrust, as it seems to me, is written over all these. And there must be some trust if any sort or any instalment of responsibility is to be successful. (Applause). And there must be a term set to the transitional period whatever it may be. I agree with the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malavya in his condemnation of the proposal for reserved and transferred subjects. Dualism in the Government is, I think, unsound in theory and I do not believe it will work in practice. One could provide many examples of the deadlocks and difficulties likely to arise. But let us only take one or two. Suppose a minister in control of a transferred subject comes to a difference with the Government over the Budget or any other matter. Is he to give way or is he to resign? If it is a vital matter and if he is a man of self-respect he will resign. And suppose, as in all possibility will be the case the legislative Council suports him. What will the Government do? They will have to find a new minister who will agree with them, and who will be out of sympathy with the Legislative Council, who will oppose his measures, and what is then to happen! A deadlock that can only be solved by the ruthless use of the Governor's Certificate. (Hear, hear). Or take the case of a Bill introduced in the Legislative Council by a private member which contains for the purpose of making it effective a penal cause and ho many Bills do not have to contain a penal clause? Up jumps an executive member of council and says: Oh, you are proposing to punish people. This is entrenching on Police, law and justice, which is a reserved subject. Another deadlock: There is hardly a branch of social legislation, in fact, in which the possibility, even the probability, does not arise of a measure being objected to as trenching on a reserved subject. I am, for these reasons, entirely opposed to this principle of dualism. It seems to me it should be sufficient for all purposes of safety, if the popularly elected members of the Government were on the same status as the other members and the portfolios which the Government thought it unsafe to trust to them ought to be safe in the hands of their official colleagues. However the suggestion has been made, and widely supported, among others by Mrs. Besant, Mr. Tilak, Mr. Jinnah (cheers) that ask that only Law, Justice and police should be automatically transferred at the end of five years to the ministers. I can do no more than commend this suggestion to your notice and approval.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have detained you long and I dare not presume further on your patience by entering in detail on other points. I can only enumerate as briefly as possible those on which I think we should state our position and our demands clearly and uncompromisingly. I have already dealt with the chief features of difficulty in the Scheme, as regards the Government of India and the question of the removal of the proposed unnecessary and oppressive checks and safeguards standing in the way of the due control of the Executive by the Legislative Councils in legislation and administration. There is still the question of the power of the purse. We must reticrete our depand for full power in the Legislative Councils to control the whole budget without the limitations proposed in the Report. That is (Hear, hear) to my mind indispensable. The legislative councils themselves must be the bodies to decide such disputes as arise regarding whether a subject is to be treated as reserved or transferred in its character and the power of the Governor to stifle legislation as impinging on a reserved subject as it stands in the scheme must be removed. (Hear, hear). I do not propose to deal with the question of the relaxation of the control of the Secretary of State over the Government of India or that by the latter over the Provincial Governments, because whether that is to be regarded as a good or a bad thing depends wholly on the extent to which we are able to secure control of the executive by the popular assemblies. It is certain that if we lose the power without gaining the latter, we shall not be better but worse off. There are other minor details which I need not deal with here. But I would say in conclusion that it is essential that we continue to press two other matters of the first importance, just that it should be laid down in the statute that full responsible government be given at the end of a certain period I should say not more than 20 years and second the reperation of the judicial from the executive control

Ladies and gentlemen, it is essential that we should srtengthen the hands of the Congress in putting forward the united views of all of us in regard to the changes which we consider it essential should be made in the proposals before us. And all our efforts should be bent upon that. If we stick to our principles we can afford to give way on matters of detail. But we must make it clear that our principles are unalterable and that if they are not confined to in the main by any scheme of reform, we cannot be satisfied. It is for the Government then to see whether they think it right or expedient to ignore our voice and to complete the draft of their Bill without incorporating in it the criticisms and suggestions which we put forward.

Appeal to "Moderates."

Continuing, Mr. Horniman referred to a matter of importance and said that our socalled moderate friends had threatened to hold a separate conference. He deprecated the line which these few gentlemen intended to take to the great detriment of the country's interests. Proceeding he said: And in that respect I cannot but think that in spite of all the appearances of diversity of views which faces us at this critical juncture, that if we all settle down to meet one another in an amicable spirit of discussion, we may arrive at a reasonable basis of discussion. If we cannot do so let the majority prevail as it has always done in the Congress and must always do in any well organized and properly constituted representative body. I refer of course, now to the attitude of those of our so-called Moderate friends who threaten to hold aloof from the coming special session of the Congress. I would appeal to them, at least for the sake of trying to arrive at an agreement with them in the interests of the cause which is common to us all, not to take the suicidal course that has been threatened. Ladies and gentlemen, the people who stayed outside the Congress in 1918 were ignored. Those who stay out now are liable to be ignored, but if they are not ignored by the British Government and people, they will have struck a deadly blow at the unity of India. If they feel that they will not be able to come into line with the majority that should not be a reason for running away. Let them come into the Congress and fight their battle. They will receive a respectful hearing and if they cannot agree with us they will at least get a more effective hearing for their views than by holding a separate conference of their own.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

REFORM PROPOSALS SEVERELY CRITICISED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Aug. 12.

On resuming yesterday the Conference discussed the resolution on the Montagu-Chelmsford report. More than a dozen speakers, including two Mahomedan gentlemen, strongly supported the resolution. The proceedings were conducted in the vernacular. Mr. Alekar (Nagpur), in moving the resolution, confined his remarks to the first part reaffirming the resolutions on Self-Government passed at Lucknow and Calcutta. After emphasizing the fact that they were passed after mature deliberation between all parties and sections, he regretted that those primarily responsible for drafting them should go back upon them. He said:—"How can we feel satisfied with the present proposals? We want control over the purse and power for making popular legislation and resolutions in Council effective. We want fiscal autonomy. We secure nothing of these in the scheme. It is said our trade and industries ought to be developed before long and in future we should develop them fast. But where is the power given to the people? We cannot therefore be satisfied with the report. We must stand by our resolutions and we cannot flinch. The report says we are not yet fit and so Parliament must guide our destinies. Why not then allow a hundred Indian deputies to sit in Parliament so that they can learn and teach? Why not appoint some Indians to the British Civil Service and let them learn? Though that is the proper way of teaching, the scheme does not provide for it, gives no substantial rights. It is, therefore, necessary to remind the country that the Congress resolutions were not passed under

Continued see page 5.

Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme.

RECENT EVENTS IN INDIA.

The following is the last instalment of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms dealing with the attitude of people.

Attitude of the politicians.

We consider that the attitude of Indian political leaders in the first stages of the war was worthy of all praise. They responded loyally to Lord Hardinge's appeal for the suspension of domestic controversy, and through the legislative sessions of 1915 showed a general desire to co-operate with rather than to hamper Government. But we must recognize that latterly a change has taken place. As India settled down to war conditions, and lost alike its first enthusiasm and its first alarm, the old tendency to criticism asserted itself: the Government was charged with having itself departed from the principle of avoiding controversial legislation; and the politicians retaliated not merely by raising controversial issues, but by pressing on the Government more and more extravagant demands. We imply no criticism upon the Government of the time when we say that in the light of subsequent events we are constrained to wonder whether a bolder policy from the outset of the war, and a franker inviting of India's co-operation in all forms of war effort might not have done much to steady men's minds. The war is far from being won. Unless it is won India's political aspirations are a vain dream. We would call the attention of Indian politicians to this obvious truth. But the war and the sentiments to which the war has given expression have made political reforms loom

Disaffected Groups.

The loyalty of the country generally was emphasised by the attempts made by very small sections of the population to create trouble. The Bengal revolutionary party, which had been active for many years before the war, scored a notable success in August, 1914, by capturing a large consignment of pistols and ammunition in Calcutta. The arms were widely distributed and used in most of a series of outrages which followed for some months to come. We now know that the Bengal anarchists established communication both with German agents, and with agents of the revolutionary party outside India known by the name of their propagandist journal as the *Ghadr* (mutiny) party. They drew money from America and also from German sources, and made plans for running arms and ammunition into India and starting an armed rising: but the conspiracy was disclosed and the leaders eventually arrested. The influence of the *Ghadr* party was, however, more obvious, and probably more dangerous in other directions.

In September 1914 occurred the unfortunate *Komgatu Maru* incident. In its origin this was merely an attempt to defy the immigration rules of Canada. Some four hundred Punjabis sailed from ports in the Far East to Vancouver. They were not allowed to land, and after much delay sailed for India. *Ghadr* agents had not lost the opportunity of preaching revolt on board the ship, and the Indian authorities decided to enforce the Ingress into India Ordinance in order to prevent any agitation or disturbance on the return of the emigrants. The Sikhs were excited by the disembarkation arrangements at Bude-Budge and started to march to Calcutta. They were taken back by a force of police and military, and suddenly opened fire at Budge-Budge on the police. Men were killed on both sides and the Sikhs scattered before they could be surrounded. Most but not all of them were rounded up, and the leaders were put under restraint in the Punjab where they formed a nucleus of disaffection, which led to the events described below.

When the war broke out there had been a great stir among the Sikhs in America, and the *Ghadr* organization began a campaign to induce them to return to start a revolution in India. In all about 8,000 Sikhs came back to the Punjab from the United States, Canada and the Far East, and we know that efforts were made to bring them all into the conspiracy. In most cases the attempt failed and in respect of some three-quarters of the returning emigrants no action was necessary: but most of the dangerous characters on their arrival were interned. Some who had merely been restricted to their homes disregarded the orders, and joining with others who had not been interned, attempted to collect a following. In this they had little success, for the country said as a whole remained loyal and quiet; but so long as they were active, the gangs were dangerous and made attempts to concert a rising in conjunction with any disaffected elements that they could find in regiments. Happily all miscarried, as in each case timely information was given. But the position was full of serious possibilities. Political faccities and murders of the type common in Bengal began to be a feature of the disturbance and it was apparent that the Punjab and the Bengal movements were in touch, and that the former derived direct stimulus from the latter. In certain districts of the Western Punjab wide-spread disorder ensued, to which political, racial and agrarian causes all contributed, and the gravity of the situation convinced Lord Hardinge's Government of the need for some special weapon to enable them to deal with it promptly. The Defence of Inda Bill was introduced into the Indian Legislative Council and passed without delay. Inevitably it was a drastic measure: it gave to the Governor General in Council wide rule-making powers with a view to securing the public safety and defence of the country, and also provided for the creation of special tribunals for the quicker trial of certain classes of cases in specially disturbed tracts. It was comparable to a similar Act passed in the United Kingdom also as a war measure. The Bill was naturally rather a severe trial to the Indian elected members: as loyal citizens they supported its principle; but they made no secret of their aversion to particular provisions and moved many amendments against which Government used its official majority without hesitation as they would have destroyed the efficacy of the Bill. The Act was immediately applied in the Punjab, and later elsewhere as circumstances demanded. During a war the Government could not have relied on its ordinary judiciary in dealing with conspiracy cases of such dimensions as those which the special tribunals were called upon to try.

Effects of the War: New sense of self-esteem

But for the real and lasting effects of the war on India's destiny we should look neither to the generous help of the Princes, nor to the loyalty of the people as a whole, nor to the misguided activities of revolutionary gangs, nor yet to the attitude of the political leaders. They must be sought deeper and, we think, in two main directions. First, the war has given to India a new sense of self-esteem. She has, in the words of Sir Satyendra Sinha, "a feeling of profound pride that she has not fallen behind other portions of the British Empire but has stood shoulder to shoulder with them in the hour of their sorest trial." She feels that she has been tried and not found wanting, that thereby her status has been raised, and that it is only her due that her higher status should be recognised by Great Britain and the world at large. The war has given an interest in public affairs to many thousands who were indifferent before. Many men, using language familiar to them in the past, claim that she should receive some boon as a reward for her services, but we do not think that this expresses the general feeling well or justly. We prefer to say that we find a general belief that India has proved herself worthy of further trust and of a more liberal form of government, and that whatever changes are made should be made in recognition of her own progress rather than as the reward for any services which she has rendered.

Emphasis on Self-determination.

Further, the war has come to be regarded more and more clearly as a struggle between liberty and despotism, a struggle for the right of small nations and for the right of all people to rule their own destinies. Attention is repeatedly called to the fact that in Europe Britain is fighting on the side of liberty, and it is urged that Britain cannot deny to the people of India that for which she is herself fighting in Europe, and in the fight for which she has been helped by India's blood and treasure. The revolution in Russia in its beginning was regarded in India as a triumph over despotism; and notwithstanding the fact that it has since involved that unhappy country in anarchy and dismemberment it has given impetus to Indian political aspirations. The speeches of English and American statesmen, proclaiming the necessity for destroying German militarism, and for conceding the right of self-determination to the nations, have had much effect upon political opinion in India and have contributed to give new force and vitality to the demand for self-government, which was making itself more widely heard among the progressive section of the people.

The Home Rule Movement.

The movement found formal expression when on September, 1. 1916, the Home Rule League was formally establishtd at a meeting in Madras, and a month later nineteen elected members of the Indian Legislative Council submitted to the Government of India a memorandum of proposed reforms. In December 1916 the Congress and Muslim League in a series of memorable meetings held at Lucknow, agreed to joint action in favour of political reform. Both bodies adopted the proposals now known as the Congress-League scheme which was an elaboration of the proposal of the nineteen members with the addition of certain special provisions to secure Muslim interests; and both agreed also to co-operate with the Home Rule League in its propaganda.

Position of the Muslims.

As regards the Muslim League, a word of explanation is needed. Throughout the troubled years 1907-10 the Muhammadans, with a few unimportant exceptions, held severely aloof from the revolutionary movement, and retained their traditional attitude of sturdy loyalty, secure in the feeling—which the partition of Bengal and the concession of communal representation in the reforms of 1909 had strengthened—that their interests were safe in the hands of the Government. Since 1911 their attitude has been growing far less acquiescent. Their first disquiet arose from the war which broke out between Italy and Turkey in 1911, when Great Britain's neutrality engendered some bitterness of feeling. It seemed to our Muslims in India that in deference to the religious susceptibilities of her seventy million subjects Great Britain ought to have supported Turkey. Before this feeling had died down the re-partition of Bengal was announced. This was not only a severe disappointment to the community because it deprived them of what was essentially a Muslim province but to many it came also as a shock to their faith in the Government which they regarded as positively pledged to maintain the partition. The Balkan war was a further cause of estrangement. This was represented as a struggle between the Cross and the Crescent, and led to much bitterness of feeling. Indian Muslims showed their sympathy for Turkey by despatching a medical mission to her aid in December 1912; and a section of pan-Islamists began to teach that the first duty of Muslims is allegiance to the Khalif, and founded a new organisation—the "Anjuman-i-Khuddam-i-Kaaba—whose members took an oath to sacrifice life and property in defence of the holy shrine against non-Muslim aggressors. There were signs, however, of an improvement in Muslim feeling in the latter half of 1913, when riots and loss of life in connexion with the partial demolition of a Cawnpore mosque caused a temporary set-back. The Turks' recovery of Adrianople, the declaration of peace in the Balkans and the reaction from the passions aroused by the Cawnpore affair induced calmer feelings; but a fresh difficulty presented itself when Turkey entered the war against us in November 1914. The Germans counted certainly on being able to stir up disaffection in India, and lost no labour in trying to persuade Indian Muhammadans that Turkey was engaged in a *jihad* or holy war, and that it was their religious duty to take sides against England and her allies. These enemy attempts wholly failed to affect the great mass of the Muslim community. Keenly as they felt the painful position in which they were placed, they were admirably steadied by the great Muhammadan princes and nobles and preserved an attitude of firm loyalty which deserves our praise and sympathy. In this attitude they were greatly helped by the public assurances given by His Majesty's Government to the effect that the question of the Khalifate is one that must be decided by Muslims in India and elsewhere without interference from non-Muslim powers. But a small section of extremists were quick to seize the opportunity of making trouble and ventured on almost open avowals of disloyalty against which the Government had no choice but to take action.

Hindu-Muslim Entente.

27. Probably few communities could have passed through so prolonged a period of trial without some cleavage in their ranks. The crumbling of Islamic kingdoms in Morocco and Persia had led Indian Muhammadans to cling more closely than ever to Turkey as the great surviving Muslim power in the world; and when Turkey was thr.eatened first by Italy and then by the Balkan League the excited fancy of many Indians Muslims saw in these events a concerted plot of the Christian Powers to make an end of Islam as a temporal power. The re-partition of Bengal and also the check to the hopes entertained of a great Muhammadan university depressed the minds of many honest Muslims with a sense of their inefficiency. There were those who, feeling mainly their political weakness compared with the Hindus, wished to have done with agitation and excitement, to concentrate effort on education, and to rely on Government for protection and fair play. Younger and keener minds, touched often with some fervour of pan-Islamism, were no longer willing *stare super antiquas vias*. The advanced party prevailed in the counsels of the Muslim League; in 1913 it proclaimed its adoption of the cause of colonial self-government of a kind suited to India and was warmly eulogised by the Congress for so doing. So far as pan-Islamic feeling affected the situation, that factor did not tend of course towards union with the Hindus; but at the time stronger causes were at work to bring the advanced parties on both sides together. With them at all events the new nationalism produced by the war prevailed; and at the meetings at Lucknow in Christmas week, 1916, Congress and League came formally together, and the conservative portion of Muhammadan opinion which remained outside the *concordat* was ignored. This agreement however represents the beginning of united action between Hindus and Muhammadans which every well-wisher of India hopes will grow. The limitations of this union are discussed elsewhere; it is not surprising that some considerable reaction has since occurred; but none the less the Lucknow agreement was a beginning of which note must be taken, and which marks a change in the situation.

Need for a New Policy.

28. On all sides it was felt that the situation demanded new handling. The latter part of Lord Hardinge's term of office was largely devoted to a preliminary and informal examination of the changes which were possible and prudent; and Lord Chelmsford's first act was to take up the inquiry from the point where his predecessor left it, and to concentrate attention in the first place on a declaration of policy. The Cabinet's preoccupation with the war inevitably delayed the decision of questions so delicate and complex; and while the discussions between India, the India Office and the Cabinet were proceeding came Mr. Chamberlain's resignation of his office as Secretary of State. India had learned during his tenure of office, and especially from the lips of her three delegates to the War Conference, how generously and steadfastly he had served her interests, and his retirement was as much regretted in that country as in England. Meanwhile the difficulties of administration in India were rapidly increasing. Lord Chelmsford's Government felt that without the declaration of policy for which they were pressing, it was impossible for them to act effectively on a directed course. The announcement of August 20 cleared the situation and was hailed with almost as much relief by the authorities as satisfaction by the politicians.

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CHOLERA

The Dangers of Ordinary Milk.

It is a well known fact that ordinary milk from cows and buffaloes is seriously contaminated with objectionable germs, so objectionable in fact, that many books have been written containing information, warnings and advice on the subject. Therefore it is not proposed here to dwell at length on the dangers attached to the milk supply of Bombay. If every milk consumer could read a few extracts from a book written by well known authority is this City, he would never again touch the ordinary milk which is offered to him daily.

The latest warning comes from the Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality in his public notice recently published in the daily papers, with reference to the prevalence of cholera in districts outside Bombay. He says, "Milk should be boiled before drinking." This of course is only a small temporary safeguard, as even the best of boiled or sterilised milk is liable to contamination again as it cools down, as the water which is the germ carrier in milk is still present. The only safe alternative, is milk from which the water has been withdrawn, milk dried to a powder, guaranteed free from injurious germs and only requiring the addition of boiling water to produce the purest form of liquid milk it is possible to obtain.

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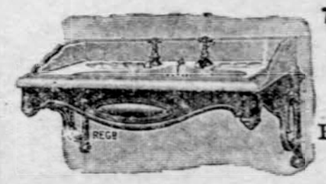

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